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The Anti-Prohibition Manual

1916

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PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT of the
National Wholesale Liquor Dealers
Association of America

“THE OTHER SIDE”

of Prohibition

“The Other Side” OF PROHIBITION is an eight-page monthly magazine issued by the Publicity Department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association.

The motto of this little magazine is

***“The TRUTH, the Whole TRUTH,
and Nothing But the TRUTH.”***

It is published “in defense of the principles of the Declaration of American Independence: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.’ ”

“The Other Side” is thoroughly illustrated with charts, photographs, and cartoons, showing the fallacies and failure of Prohibition. It does not carry advertisements and does not make a profit.

The subscription price is but 25c per year.

Send for a sample copy now. Address

“THE OTHER SIDE”

301 United Bank Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Anti-Prohibition Manual

*A Summary of Facts and
Figures Dealing With
Prohibition*

1916

Edited and Compiled by
CLINTON WUNDER, Publicity Manager

NATIONAL
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

301 UNITED BANK BUILDING
CINCINNATI, OHIO



INTRODUCTION.

THIS is the SECOND Anti-Prohibition Manual. Its predecessor was published for the year 1915, and one hundred thousand (100,000) copies were distributed throughout the United States.

The success of the 1915 Manual has led us to issue a new, up-to-date edition. We wish to thank those who have said kind things and who have "boosted" our original effort. We hope to continue in this edition to deserve your good will.

These pages were compiled with but one purpose in view.

They are intended to furnish a quick and easy means of answering arguments offered in support of Prohibition.

Within these pages may be found the answer to practically every argument presented to date by the Anti-Saloon League or other Prohibition forces.

An effort has been made to compile the facts contained, in a concise, clear and brief manner. This book should be the constant companion of the members of the trade, their employees, and their friends. The statements contained are authentic and should be of value and interest to students as well as the average reader.

Education has solved many questions, but one must know before he can transmit knowledge.

Take this little book; read it; become familiar with its contents and—USE IT.

EDITOR.

THE FOLLOWING STATES TRIED AND REPUDIATED PROHIBITION AND THEN REJECTED LATER PROPOSALS.

Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was Adopted and Rejected.

Ohio—1855-1855—Nov. 3, 1914, rejected second proposal; Nov. 3, 1915, again defeated Prohibition.

Nebraska—1855, soon repealed; 1880, rejected second proposal.

Indiana—1855 soon repealed; 1882, rejected second proposal.

Michigan—1853-1875; 1887,* rejected second proposal.

Massachusetts—1855-1870; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Connecticut—1854-1872; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Rhode Island—1853-1863—1886-1889.

THE FOLLOWING SIXTEEN (16) STATES TRIED PROHIBITION, BUT HAVE SINCE RETURNED TO LICENSE AND REGULATION.

Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was Adopted and Repealed.

South Dakota—1889-1896.

Nebraska—1855 (soon repealed).

Iowa—1884 (abandoned in a few years).

Illinois—1855 (repealed in same year).

Indiana—1855 (soon abandoned).

Ohio—1855 (repealed in same year).

Alabama—Repealed Prohibition Law in 1912.

New York—1854-1856.

Vermont—1852-1903.

New Hampshire—1855-1889.

Massachusetts—1855-1870.

Connecticut—1854-1872.

Rhode Island—1853-1863.

Maryland—1855 (repealed in same year).

Delaware—1855-1857.

Michigan—1853-1875.

Are You Directly or Indirectly Interested in the Liquor Business?

If not, read this carefully:

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$250,000,000 revenue to the Treasury of our National Government.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$21,000,000 revenue to the various States of the Union.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$6,600,000 revenue to the various Counties of the United States.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$52,000,000 revenue to the Municipalities of the United States. Most of our American municipalities are bonded to the limit; our cities cannot bear the burden of additional taxes.

WHO will make up this revenue lost through NATIONAL PROHIBITION?

WHAT PART WILL YOU HAVE TO PAY?

PROHIBITION STATES—HISTORY.

States	Population	Law Passed	Law in Effect	Votes For	Votes Against	Majority
Alabama	.....2,138,093	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915		By act of Legislature	
Arizona	.....204,354	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arkansas	.....1,574,449	Feb. 6, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		By act of Legislature	
Colorado	.....799,024	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	.....2,609,121	1907	Jan. 1, 1908		By act of Legislature	
Idaho	.....325,594	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		By act of Legislature	
Iowa	.....2,224,771	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		By act of Legislature	
Kansas	.....1,690,949	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	92,302	84,304	7,998
Mississippi	.....1,797,114	Feb. 1908	Dec. 31, 1908		By act of Legislature	
Maine	.....742,371	Sept. 11, 1911	Sept. 11, 1911	60,853	60,095	758
N. Carolina	.....2,206,283	May 1908	Jan. 1, 1909	113,612	69,416	44,196
S. Carolina	.....1,515,400	Sept. 14, 1915	Dec. 31, 1915	41,735	16,809	24,926
North Dakota	.....577,056	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma	.....1,657,155		1907	130,361	112,258	18,103
Oregon	.....672,765	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
Tennessee	.....2,184,789	Jan. 1909	July 1, 1909		By act of Legislature	
Virginia	.....2,061,612	Sept. 22, 1914	Nov. 1, 1916	94,251	63,886	30,365
Washington	.....1,141,990	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,632
W. Virginia	.....1,221,119	1912	July 1, 1914	164,945	72,603	92,342

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

- 1808—First total abstinence society founded in America by William Clark.
- 1813—Society for Suppression of Intemperance organized in Maine.
- 1826—Society for Promotion of Temperance founded.
- 1851—Maine adopted Prohibition Law—first State to do this.
- 1852—Vermont follows Maine.
- 1853—Rhode Island and Michigan adopt Prohibition.
- 1854—Connecticut and New York adopt Prohibition.
- 1855—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska (soon repealed), Ohio and Illinois adopt Prohibition.
- Maryland, Illinois and Ohio repealed the law in the same year.
- Wisconsin refused a Prohibition law.
- 1856—New York repealed the Prohibition law.
- 1857—Delaware does the same.
- 1863—Rhode Island repudiated the Prohibition law.
- 1869—National Prohibition Party organized.
- 1870—Massachusetts repudiated the Prohibition law.
- 1872—Connecticut repealed the law.
- 1875—Michigan abandoned Prohibition.
- 1876—First effort made for Federal Prohibition law.
- 1880—Nebraska defeats a Prohibition proposal by 45,000 majority.
- Kansas goes "dry" by 7,998 majority.
- 1882—Indiana defeats efforts to impose Prohibition.
- 1884—Iowa adopted Prohibition and abandoned it in a few years.
- 1886—Rhode Island again tries Prohibition.
- 1887—Michigan refuses Prohibition the second time.
- Texas refuses a Prohibition law.
- 1888—Mississippi "dry" by act of legislature.
- 1889—New Hampshire, Rhode Island repeal their Prohibition laws.
- Connecticut and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts defeat efforts to impose Prohibition laws.
- South Dakota adopted Prohibition.
- North Dakota adopted Prohibition by 1,159 majority.
- 1893—Anti-Saloon League founded in Ohio.
- 1896—South Dakota returns to license.
- 1903—Vermont returns to license.
- 1908—North Carolina votes "dry."
- Georgia "dry" by act of Legislature.
- 1909—Tennessee "dry" by Legislative enactment.

- 1910—Missouri defeated Prohibition proposal.
1911—Maine retains Prohibition by bare majority of 758 votes.
1912—Alabama repealed the Prohibition law.
Arkansas refused a Prohibition law.
1914—Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, West Virginia and Virginia adopt Prohibition.
Ohio, Texas and California defeat Prohibition proposals.
Hobson's resolution for National Prohibition defeated in Congress.
1915—Alabama, Idaho and Iowa adopted State-wide Prohibition laws by Legislative enactment, to go into effect in 1916—with the exception of Alabama. The Legislature of New Hampshire, Wyoming, Minnesota, Florida and Michigan defeated State-wide Prohibition bills.
South Carolina adopted State-Wide Prohibition. Ohio again defeated Prohibition by a large majority.

STATE SITUATIONS FOR 1916.

CALIFORNIA—Two amendments to the state constitution will be voted upon November 7, 1916. They provide for: "Forbidding dispensing alcoholic liquors in public places after January 1, 1918"; and "Prohibiting all manufacture, sale, importation into or transportation within the state after January 1, 1920."

MONTANA—The State legislature has passed a bill submitting to the people of the state a referendum on state-wide prohibition to be voted on at the next general election, to be held November 7, 1916.

The law proposed forbids the sale of any liquor containing alcohol if it may be used as a beverage except wine for sacramental purposes, etc.

NEBRASKA—The State under the Initiative and Referendum law will vote on a prohibition amendment to the constitution at the regular election in November, 1916.

VIRGINIA—Voted for a prohibition law in 1914. The law will not be passed until February, 1916, and will not go into effect until November 1, 1916.

**ONE HUNDRED MILES
OF "WET" TERRITORY**



POPULATION OVER 12,000,000

**OVER HALF MILLION SQUARE MILES OF
 "DRY" TERRITORY HAS A POPULATION OF
 ONLY 4,235,948.**

AREA SQ. M.	STATES	POPULATION
83,888	IDAHO	325,594
113,956	ARIZONA	204,354
96,699	OREGON	672,765
103,948	COLORADO	799,025
70,837	N. DAKOTA	577,056
70,057	OKLAHOMA	1,657,155

**ONE "WET" CITY, NEW YORK, ALONE
 HAS A POPULATION OF 4,766,880.**

THE PROHIBITION SITUATION TO DATE.

Change in State Laws Since January 1, 1915.

IOWA—The present prohibitory law of Iowa was passed by the Twentieth Assembly in 1884, and has been in operation ever since, but has been modified in its enforcement by the so-called Mulct Law, which, under certain conditions, puts up a bar to prosecutions under the prohibitory law.

This statute has been repealed, however, by the General Assembly now in session, but such repeal took effect January 1, 1916.

In February, 1915, the Iowa Legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional state-wide prohibition amendment to be voted on at the general election in 1917, provided the Legislature of 1917 ratifies. Prohibition to become effective January 1, 1918.

IDAHO—In February, 1915, the Idaho Legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the state dry January 1, 1916. It also voted to submit to popular vote, to be taken at the election in November, 1916, on the question of constitutional amendment, effective January 1, 1917.

VERMONT—On March 12, 1915, the Governor of Vermont approved "an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors," which will be submitted to popular vote on March 15, 1916, in the form of a state-wide prohibition law. If passed, this law will go into effect May 1, 1916.

SOUTH DAKOTA—In March, 1915, the Legislature of South Dakota voted to submit to popular vote at the November, 1916, election, a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition, which, if passed, will be effective January 1, 1917.

MONTANA—In February, 1915, the Montana Legislature voted to submit to the people at the November, 1916, election, a statutory measure, which, if adopted, makes Montana a prohibition state December 31, 1918.

Six States Rejected Prohibition.

WYOMING—In February, 1915, the Senate rejected the Gardner Bill, providing to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to the voters two years hence.

MINNESOTA—In March, 1915, the Senate rejected a bill proposing a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition. The vote was 50 against the measure and 17 for.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—In March, 1915, the House rejected a state-wide prohibition law. The vote for retaining the license law was 226; for repeal, 144—a majority for license of 82.

FLORIDA—In April, 1915, the Senate rejected a state-wide prohibition law.

MICHIGAN—In April, 1915, a state-wide prohibition law was defeated by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature.

OHIO—November 3, 1915, state-wide prohibition was defeated by a majority of 55,412 votes.

THE FOLLOWING STATES REJECTED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION ON A POPULAR VOTE.

States	Election Date	Votes for Prohibition	Votes Against Prohibition	Majority Against
California	Nov. 3, 1914	355,536	524,781	169,245
Texas	July 22, 1911	231,096	237,393	6,297
Missouri	Nov. 8, 1910	207,281	425,406	218,125
Pennsylvania..	June 18, 1889	296,617	484,644	188,027
Arkansas	Sept. 9, 1912	69,390	85,358	15,968
Ohio	Nov. 3, 1914	504,177	588,329	84,152
Ohio	Nov. 3, 1915	484,965	540,377	55,412

THERE ARE 19 "DRY" STATES—BUT WHAT OF IT?

With the Spread of Prohibition, the Consumption of Liquors Per Capita Has Steadily Increased.

THAT is to say there are 19 states that have Prohibition laws on their statute books, but let us see whether or not the Prohibition laws are effective. We will turn to the highest possible authority, namely, the statistician of the United States Census Bureau and the heads of various Government departments in Washington, D. C.

Since the birth of the Anti-Saloon League, "dry" territory has increased until today we have in the United States about the same condition that existed fifty years ago, when 16 states adopted Prohibition. All of these states, however, realizing the failure of

Prohibition, rejected that fallacious scheme and returned to license and regulation. Today we are reading of the crest of another such wave. But how has this Prohibition propaganda affected the consumption of beer, wine and whiskey, which these zealous creatures would have us forego?

Liquor Consumption Increases.

The following is taken from the United States Statistical Abstracts for 1914. This table, No. 290, is compiled from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Remembering the beautiful stories of the growth of Prohibition, let us glance at this table. On one side we give the year for which the statistics are taken, and opposite is given the total consumption per capita of these beverages mentioned.

Period.	Total consumption per capita of beer, wine and whiskey (in gallons).
1850	4.08
1860	6.43
1870	7.70
1871-1880	8.79
1881-1890	13.21
1891-1895	17.12
1896	17.12
1897	16.50
1898	17.37
1899	16.82
1900	17.76
1901	17.65
1902	19.14
1903	19.57
1904	19.87
1905	19.85
1906	21.55
1907	22.79
1908	22.22
1909	21.06
1910	22.19
1911	22.79
1912	21.98
1913	22.68
1914	22.50

The above table shows a steady increase, with the exception of the last months of the year 1907, when there was a slight falling off in the consumption. This was due to the financial panic at that time.

Another decrease occurred in 1914, and the early months of 1915. This was the direct result of the strict economy practiced by Americans during that period when the war in Europe was affecting business conditions in the United States. With the return of prosperity, however, there was a return to the increase in consumption of beer, wine and whisky. This is shown by the Internal Revenue receipts of October, November and December, 1915.

Internal Revenue Receipts Increase.

The official receipts from spirits during October, 1915, were \$14,574,710.08, as compared with \$11,067,-092.73 for October, 1914, an increase of \$3,507,617.35, while fermented liquors brought the government \$6,870,892.98, as compared with \$6,694,350.63, during October, 1914, an increase of \$176,542.35.

Prohibition has not only failed to cut down the consumption of these legally manufactured beverages, but moreover, it has resulted in a tremendous increase in the consumption of beverages illegally manufactured. This form of illegal manufacture seems, in the main, to take the form of illicit distilling, which practice is commonly known as "moonshining."

According to the reports of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, since 1909 there have been 17,475 moonshine stills seized by the revenue officers. The table showing the increase follows:

Illicit Distilleries Seized During the Last Seven Years.

Illicit distilleries seized—

1909.....	1,743	1913.....	2,375
1910.....	1,911	1914.....	2,677
1911.....	2,471	1915.....	3,832
1912.....	2,466		
Total			17,475

According to the 1915 report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on page 153, 3,832 illicit distilleries were seized during the fiscal year, as compared with 2,677 during 1914. This increase occurred while more States were adopting Prohibition. Four-fifths of the illicit distilleries were captured in "dry" territory. In Georgia alone 1,212 moonshine stills were reported for seizure.

Expert students of crime say that for every

criminal detected, five remain undetected. If we apply this ratio to the illicit distilleries in Georgia alone, then there must be about 6,000 dealers of liquor conducting business within the territory of that "dry" State.

Illicit Distilling Increases.

In 1914, Wm. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report, page 29, under the heading of "Revenue Agents," said in part:

"Bootlegging is principally carried on in States operating under local prohibition laws, and appears to be one of the hardest propositions that revenue officers are called upon to solve. This class of violators of the internal revenue law are at no time stationary, but move from place to place, offering and selling their wares. It is impossible, owing to the limited number of revenue officers in the field, to break up this practice entirely, and without the hearty co-operation of the local and State authorities, it is believed that the conditions will grow no better. As the various States vote "dry," the operations of the bootlegger grow larger."

In the report of this same Commissioner for 1915, on page 39, again, under the heading, "Revenue Agents," we read as follows:

"The business of the moonshiner in whisky in the Southern States, from the number of illicit distilleries reported seized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, appears to be increasing."

Then, after giving the names of the persons killed in connection with the capture of "moonshiners," the Commissioner goes on to say:

"There does not appear to be any abatement respecting the illegal sale of liquors by "bootleggers." Many reports are received in this bureau from the lawabiding element throughout the country, reciting conditions as to illegal sales of liquors in the various localities by bootleggers and asking this bureau to assist them in stamping out the conditions complained of. These conditions are largely brought about by failure of local officers to enforce the provisions of the State laws governing the manufacture and sale of liquor."

So with our nineteen "dry" States, we have no particular occasion to be gay, and when the cold facts which appear above are permitted to sink in, any fair-minded individual must admit that Prohibition does not prohibit, whether it is in Tennessee or in Russia, or any place else, where the public will not support such a law. The internal revenue receipts of the United States Government show that the drinking of beer, wine and whisky is steadily increasing until today the three great industries engaged in making these products are paying over one-third of the total cost of our National Government—an amount rapidly approaching the half billion mark.

We hear so much talk of the power of the Anti-Saloon League and the strength of the "dry" territory of the United States, that it is worth while to analyze a part of the vote taken the last two years on this question.

"Wet" Majority Twice That of "Dry."

In the 1914 vote on State-wide Prohibition, the total "dry" majority in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia and Washington was 100,203. The total "wet" majority in the States of California, Ohio and Texas was 273,757. The majority of votes against Prohibition in the three States that refused the proposition in 1914 was over twice as large as the majority of votes for the proposition in the five states that adopted Prohibition.

45,058,304 Voters Rejected Prohibition.

The sixteen states that have tried Prohibition and returned to the license system, have a combined population of 38,632,302. Add Texas and California, which rejected Prohibition and the combined population which has repudiated the idea is 45,058,304. The nineteen States which are either now under Prohibition laws, or which have so declared themselves, have a combined population of 27,344,013. If we take States as a whole, as the Prohibitionists do, in claiming territory and population living under Prohibition law (whether they like it or not) nearly twice as many people have tried and rejected the nostrum as those who are now trying it, and the growth of the idea is backward as well as forward. As the rural States have become urban with great cities, great industries and great commerce, they

have abandoned Prohibition as not adapted to their needs in the way of law to be respected and obeyed by the people.

Seven States "Dry" by Act of Legislature.

Seven of the present nineteen "dry" States, namely those of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi and Tennessee, are "dry" by act of Legislature; that is, in these States the people have never had an opportunity to vote upon the question, but Prohibition has been forced upon the citizens by the Legislature. The population of these seven States is 12,853,931. All these people are living under a "dry" regime, without ever having had an opportunity to express their opinions, through the ballot. What has been the result?

It is also to be noted that the total "dry" population as represented by the nineteen States in the "dry" column is 27,344,013. The total population in the remaining States that are "licensed" is 64,628,253. In other words, there are twice as many and almost three times as many people living in "wet" territory as there are in "dry" territory in the United States.

Attention is called to the fact that a number of the States in the Prohibition column have populations that cannot be compared with the average large city of the United States, for example note the following:

Arizona (dry).....	204,354
Colorado (dry).....	799,024
Idaho (dry).....	325,594
Maine (dry).....	742,371
N. Dakota (dry).....	577,056
Oregon (dry).....	672,765

The "wet" city of Cincinnati has a greater population than Arizona and Idaho, both "dry" States.

One "Wet" City vs. Six "Dry" States.

In all of the other States in the "dry" column, there is no certain one which has a population as great as 3,000,000. One "wet" city, New York, alone, has a population of 4,766,880, which is greater than the combined population of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, North Dakota and Oregon, all "dry" States. When we remember that there are almost 100,000,000 people in the United States, the inhabitants in "dry" territory do not loom up to a very great extent.

The Prohibitionists admit that more alcoholic beverages are consumed every year, and that the consumption has doubled since 1890, but they insist that this increased consumption is in the urban territory where they have not Prohibition. Very well. In what has it profited the States that have adopted Prohibition? Not greater prosperity, more religion, less poverty, less divorces, more churches, less crime, less suicide, less insanity! The census figures are all against them. Prohibition does not prohibit any of the evils of civilization. Prohibition is still a rural remedy, which does not appear to be acceptable to urban territory, especially the larger cities.

The facts given above make it perfectly plain that Prohibition is a failure as a remedy for intemperance, which we had been told is the purpose of Prohibition. It is education, and education alone, that will solve the problem of intemperance; and unless the intemperate individual is reminded of the fact that he himself must begin anew his manner of living, then no law will save him.

Prohibition is now on trial. And the American Public is the judge and jury. We have submitted our testimony, and we claim that the decision should be in our favor. **Prohibition does not prohibit.**

POPULATION OF U. S. WITH PER CENT URBAN.

"Dry" States in Large Print.

Statistical Abstracts for 1914.

States.	1910 Population	1900	1900-1910 Per cent of Incr.	1910 Per cent Urban
ALABAMA	2,138,093	1,828,697	16.9	17.3
ARIZONA	204,354	122,931	66.2	31.0
ARKANSAS	1,574,449	1,311,564	20.0	12.9
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	60.1	61.8
COLORADO	799,024	539,700	48.0	50.7
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	22.7	89.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	9.5	48.0
Dist. of Columbia..	331,069	278,718	18.8	100.0
Florida	752,619	528,542	42.4	29.1
GEORGIA	2,609,121	2,216,331	17.7	20.6
IDAHO	325,594	161,772	101.3	21.5
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	16.9	61.7
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	7.3	42.4
IOWA	2,224,771	2,231,853	0.3	30.6
KANSAS	1,690,949	1,470,495	15.0	29.2

Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	6.6	24.3
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	19.9	30.0
MAINE	742,371	694,466	6.9	51.4
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	9.0	50.8
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	20.0	92.8
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	16.1	47.2
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	18.5	41.0
MISSISSIPPI	1,797,114	1,551,270	15.8	11.5
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	6.0	42.5
Montana	376,053	243,329	54.5	35.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	11.8	26.1
Nevada	81,875	42,335	93.4	16.3
New Hampshire...	430,572	411,588	4.6	59.2
New Jersey.....	2,537,167	1,883,669	34.7	75.2
New Mexico.....	327,301	195,310	67.5	14.2
New York.....	9,113,614	7,268,894	25.4	78.8
N. CAROLINA....	2,206,287	1,893,810	16.5	14.4
N. DAKOTA.....	577,056	319,146	80.8	11.0
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	14.7	55.9
OKLAHOMA	1,657,155	790,391	109.7	19.3
OREGON	672,765	413,536	62.7	45.6
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	21.6	60.4
Rhode Island.....	542,610	428,556	26.6	96.7
S. CAROLINA....	1,515,400	1,340,316	13.1	14.8
S. Dakota.....	583,888	401,570	45.4	13.1
TENNESSEE	2,184,789	2,020,616	8.1	20.2
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	27.8	24.1
Utah	373,351	276,749	34.9	46.3
Vermont	355,956	343,641	3.6	47.5
WASHINGTON...	1,141,990	518,103	120.4	53.0
W. VIRGINIA....	1,221,119	958,800	27.4	18.7
VIRGINIA	2,061,612	1,854,184	11.2	23.1
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	12.8	43.0
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	57.7	29.6
<hr/>				
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575	21.0	46.3
Tot. "dry" pop'n	27,344,013	Tot. "wet" pop'n	64,628,253	

COMPENSATION.

MR. D. CLARENCE GIBBONY, President of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, Pa., has this to say of compensation:

"The only effective plan, it seems to me, by which we can permanently get rid of the liquor business is for Pennsylvania to pass a Prohibition amendment to the Constitution—appropriate a sum of money

sufficiently large to meet the requirements—provide for the appointment of some sort of commission with authority to appraise all liquor establishments at their actual value, and in some such manner compensate the licensed dealers for some part of the actual cash loss following the dissolution of the partnership, thereby enabling them to engage in some other business.

“Even this plan would entail a great loss to the liquor dealer, but he would quit with a part of his investment and could engage in some other occupation—satisfied that he had been accorded a square deal. To my mind, this is the only honorable way out of a bad situation. If we look carefully at the principles involved and act with less prejudice towards the persons actually licensed to carry on the business, we will see the justice of this proposition. Moral problems demand righteous settlement and we cannot pretend that the saloon question is none of our fault. I contend that it is all our fault. This being so, we shall obtain freedom from the business only by methods straightforward and clean. Objection to this plan will be made because of the large amount of money necessary for such a big undertaking. I say, we must first ask if it is right to abolish the liquor traffic. Next, whether we are responsible for the existence of the liquor traffic, and then adopt the surest and speediest and most honorable way to end the business. If we have shared in the profits as taxpayers and citizens it is plain we should be willing to stand some loss in closing out the traffic. Great public improvements are provided for by the State at the voters’ expense. Anything that is necessary for the comfort, safety and the convenience of the people is usually arranged for ungrudgingly.

“I cannot understand how any good citizen, if he comprehends the facts, can approve a partnership which gives both partners part of the profits, but charges one of the partners with all the losses at the time of dissolution. This is neither just nor equitable. So, therefore, it cannot be the right way out.

“The only course left for us is to support a square deal abolition of the liquor traffic.”

When the Swiss General Assembly passed a Federal law June 4, 1910, providing for the prohibition of absinthe, a Federal decree was also passed pro-

viding for the payment of indemnities to compensate those who had invested their wealth in the business.

In February, 1915, a measure was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies which allowed the sum of 14,800,000 francs (approximately \$2,965,000) as compensation to manufacturers and dealers in absinthe for the extinction of their business.

In England the licenses are distributed among the saloons at regular intervals known as Brewster Sessions. The authorities reserve the right to grant or refuse as many licenses as they think best.

However, those saloon keepers who are refused a renewal of their license are given compensation for their loss. In the year 1909, 625,001 pounds (approximately \$3,125,000) was the amount paid as compensation money by the authorities in England.

When the ban was placed on the sale of vodka in Russia, compensation was not necessary, for the vodka business was owned by the Russian Government and the abolition of the business worked no injury to any private citizen.

The citizens of the United States should ever keep in mind when discussing Prohibition the fact that it would not be fair nor just nor American to destroy a man's investment, his business, his good will, and to rob many homes of their incomes without providing proper compensation for all this loss.

THE FARMER.

ACCORDING to the United States Statistical abstracts, there are three hundred thousand farmers raising corn, barley, rye, hops and fruits that go into the production of liquor. They receive in prices from the liquor interests of the country two hundred million dollars annually. Destroy this market and you reduce their purchasing powers two hundred million dollars a year. This means a corresponding reduction in the volume of all business—the output of the mines, mills and factories. When you hear a Prohibition speech you would imagine that only corn and only a small per cent of that is used in the production of liquor. They do not tell you the whole truth. They never intimate that barley, rye, hops and fruits go into the production of liquor. We are not afraid of the whole truth. The brewers and distillers of Peoria alone consume the entire surplus corn crop of Iowa and Illinois after feeding and seeding. Figure up what that means in dollars and cents to the farmers of this country.

"FREEDOM OF CHOICE."

OUR religion is based on freedom of choice. It is for us to choose bad or good, according to our definition of the same. Men and women cannot be legislated into Goodness nor into Salvation.

If we lose control of ourselves, the mind and body run riot. Self-control, combined with temperance, in the individual, is the basis of society's moral success. Prohibition begins at the wrong end.

The Prohibitionist believes—"Law, then public sentiment"—whether or no. This is far from the idea of those who fought for us in 1776.

IDLENESS CAUSE OF CRIME.

THE assertion that liquor causes 75 to 90 per cent of crime is proved upon investigation to be false.

"Idleness, not intoxicating liquor, is the greatest cause of crime," declares District Judge John A. Perry, as a result of his observations during one year's service as presiding judge in the West Side Criminal Court.

Drink Seldom the Cause.

"What causes criminals? Not whisky. Crime is generally charged to whisky. I thought so until I went to the West Side Court and presided for more than a year and had every kind of a criminal before me. There were few cases before me for which drink was responsible. I would say that 10 per cent would be a large ratio to give to liquor as the cause of crime. I would like to say that liquor is responsible for crime and would like to say that prohibition will lessen crime in this state, but I am sorry that I cannot say it conscientiously.

"Then what is the cause of crime? Idleness. Ninety per cent of crime is caused by idleness—city idleness. I have talked with Judge Butler and other judges who have presided in the West Side Court and they agree that whisky and strong drink is not the great cause of crime. The two often go together, but we cannot say truthfully that drink causes over 10 per cent of the crime.

Bootlegger Causes Crime.

"Yes, I am sorry, but we cannot lay crime to drink, and I am also sorry that I do not anticipate a reduction of crime through prohibition in Colorado. If drink has anything to do with it, I should fear an increase in crime. Good whisky is bad enough and has its evil effects, but bad whiskey, which usually is sold in prohibition districts, they say is the limit. And, the 'bootlegger' will sell whiskey to anybody.

"A drunkard or child—any one who has the price—can buy the stuff from a 'bootlegger,' while a regular saloon-keeper, if he is decent, is inclined to draw the line. The 'bootlegger' knows he is an outlaw and does not stop at anything."

MORE POLICEMEN REQUIRED IN "DRY" CITIES.

"PROHIBITION cities are not law abiding cities; prohibition States are not leaders in virtue. They lynch almost as many in prohibition Mississippi as are killed in license Philadelphia, despite the fact that the populations are about the same and congested centers usually breed crime. Nor must it be forgotten that a lynching has always been preceded by another crime. One policeman for every 981 of your population suffices for Minneapolis; one is needed to each 809 in bankrupt prohibition Nashville, one for every 735 in Memphis, and 'dry' Atlanta needs one for every 647 of her inhabitants."—C. M. Bryan, City Attorney, Memphis, Tenn.

CRIME.

UNITED STATES statistical abstracts show that in 1912 dry Memphis had 64 murders per 100,000 population and wet Milwaukee had only 4. In dry Atlanta, the home of Sam Small, the Prohibition agitator, located in the State that Seaborn Wright claims to have rescued from the demon rum, there were in 1912, 39 murderers per 100,000 of population, and in wet Philadelphia 2, while Chicago had only 9. How can these facts be reconciled with the idea that you

get rid of 90% of crime when you destroy the legitimate saloon?

The fact of the matter is that neither the United States Government nor prominent students of criminology make statements that alcohol is to any large extent responsible for crime. E. H. Wines in his "Punishment and Reformation" strikes the nail on the head when he says, "Much crime has grown and will continue to grow out of the unsettled relations, the perpetual and bitter conflict between capital and labor or employees and their employers. Constant employment and adequate remuneration strongly tend to subdue the impulse to theft and violence." Mr. Wines was special agent of the Eleventh United States Census on Crime and he knows what he is talking about.

PROHIBITION NOT WANTED BY PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE Anti-Saloon League, its leaders and their allied forces do not want absolute Prohibition. They only want to stop the lawful manufacturing of liquors.

The Hobson resolution submitted to Congress in 1914 reads as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof and exportation thereof are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress of the States shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

How would one be able to obtain liquors lawfully if nation-wide Prohibition should become a reality?

The popular impression seems to be that an era of enforced abstinence would follow the adoption of

the Hobson amendment or of a similar measure, but a careful reading of the wording of the proposed change in the Constitution reveals some facts to the contrary. Also a glance at the Congressional Record will throw some white light on the situation. For instance, it will be noted that the amendment would **not** prohibit the manufacture, importation or transportation of liquor **for use**.

This was not an oversight, but, on the contrary, was the result of much thought and consultation.

Mr. Hobson, author of the Prohibition amendment, is not in favor of any attempt to have the Constitution prohibit the **use** of liquors.

When the measure was being discussed by the House Committee on Judiciary Mr. Hobson said, in answer to a question as to the extent of the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor:

"You could manufacture it for use—not for sale."

Later on, when the measure was up for a vote in the House, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, asked Mr. Hobson if he was in favor of having the Constitution prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors. "I am against it," said Mr. Hobson, who then proceeded to explain that "the object of forbidding the sale is to avoid even a suspicion of any desire to impose sumptuary legislation upon the American people or invade the rights of the individual and home."

Thus it seems to be established that the citizen would have a right not only to **use** liquors, but to **manufacture them for his own use**.

Also he would not be denied the right to import liquors for his own use, and, inferentially, for the use of his family.

It will be noted that the amendment does not forbid the manufacture, transportation and importation of liquors for sale except for beverage purposes, and this it appears would legalize the manufacture, transportation and importation of liquors for sale for other purposes, such as medicinal, sacramental, mechanical, pharmaceutical and scientific purposes, and also for use in the arts.

THE INJUSTICE OF A NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

IN an interview in December, 1914, former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, of Tennessee, now an Anti-Saloon League speaker, is quoted as follows:

"We are working for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. It must pass each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. When that occurs the amendment will go to the Legislatures of the States. If three-fourths of the States by their Legislatures accept or ratify the amendment, it will become a part of the organic law of the nation. The votes of 36 States are necessary for the ratification of the amendment."

This is the legal method of procedure to place an amendment in the Constitution of the United States.

Later, however, in the interview, the Governor is quoted as saying: "Besides, if the liquor business is broken up by an amendment to the Constitution, it will mean that a large majority of the voters of the United States have ordered that it be broken up."

Is this true that "a large majority of the voters of the United States would then have ordered the business broken up?" In the Governor's own words the amendment goes to the "Legislature of the States" and must be ratified by a three-fourths vote of the "Legislatures" of the States before it becomes a part of the organic law.

Is the Legislature necessarily synonymous with the will of the majority of the voters of the States it represents? How many times does history show Legislatures that took matters in their own hands and took action directly against the will of the majority of the voters that had elected the Legislature?

Moreover, in the ratification of the amendment, Nevada with 81,875 inhabitants will have just as much of a vote as New York with 9,113,279 inhabitants, and it could easily come to pass that the 12 largest States, with 15,000,000 voters, would be outvoted by 11,000,000 voters of the 36 smaller States.

Then, an amendment providing for National Prohibition might not necessarily be the result of the demands of a "large majority of the voters of the United States."

There is another injustice in the method employed in placing an amendment in the United States Constitution. **There is no limit to the time in which the States may ratify an amendment after it has been submitted by Congress.**

If the Hobson Prohibition amendment, for example, should get a two-thirds vote in both Houses of

Congress, there would be no question but that it would some time catch a majority vote in the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The proponents of the project could keep pushing their cause, year after year, until that result had been reached, all favorable votes counting toward ratification, while unfavorable votes meant merely a postponement of the question. And the situation is the same with other projected changes.

A National Prohibition Amendment made law by the above unfair, unjust and un-American process would never receive the endorsement or support of the American people.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION A FARCE.

UNDER National Prohibition the Government would recognize the right of the individual to operate his own still, and the mountaineer could distill his corn without interference. However, the making of whisky would not be confined to the mountains nor to the mountaineers. Under the law everyone would have the right to make wine, beer, brandy, whisky or hard cider, and it is not difficult to make these beverages.

To make whisky, the equipment needed is a mash tub, a copper kettle, a twisted pipe, some cold water, a hot fire and some corn.

The making of wine and cider is so simple that a recipe would be superfluous.

For those who have no skill in the preparation of even the simplest beverages there is the probability that supplies will be forthcoming through the co-operative plan.

Lawyers say that if one citizen will have the right to make liquors, then two or more citizens will have the right to unite in the making of liquors, either personally or through agents.

Thus it may be that those who do not care to embark personally in the manufacture of wine, beer or whisky can obtain these liquors by buying stock in co-operative breweries, wineries and distilleries.

LIQUOR AND LONGEVITY.

ALL the statistics that follow are from the report of the Bureau of Census on Mortality Statistics for 1912. The total number of deaths in 1912 for the

registration area was 828,251, a decrease of 1,033 since 1911, and 1911 shows a lower rate than any previous year on record. The United States in 1911 had a death rate of 14.2% per 1,000 population. This rate is lower than that of Austria, Ireland, England, France, the German Empire, Hungary, Italy, Japan or Spain. **Our death rate as a nation is lower than any other nation of equal importance as a world power.**

Now if the death rate in the United States is decreasing and the consumption of liquor is increasing, what is the connection? If any, it is that the temperate and general use of wine, beer and whisky is productive of longevity. This is true in Belgium. In that country the children are given their beer as our children are given milk, yet in Belgium there are more people over 80 years of age than in any other country on the globe. It is interesting to note that the "wet" States and cities in practically all cases have a lesser death rate than the localities living under Prohibition laws.

HOBSON DEMANDS WHISKEY FOR HIS MEN.

"I DEMAND whisky for my men who have long been exposed in the water."

Such is the statement credited to Richard P. Hobson by one of the famous crew of seven that sank the Merrimac in the Spanish-American war, immediately after that great exploit.

Here is the story as it appeared in the New York Herald of July 9, 1898.

With Admiral Sampson's Fleet off Santiago, Thursday by the Herald Dispatch Boat Sommers N. Smith, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, Friday.

Every one of the seven brave men who went with Assistant Naval Instructor Hobson on the Merrimac is loud in his praise of Hobson's course during their now historic exploit.

I had chats with the members of Hobson's crew today and they added some interesting details to the story as I sent it to the Herald from Hobson's own lips last night.

High Praise for Hobson.

"No braver or cooler man than Hobson ever lived," said John Kelly. "If it had not been for him matters would have gone much harder with us."

"Yes," said John P. Phillips, chiming in, "he is a wonderful man. It is simply a miracle that all of us escaped without injury. When the Merrimac ran into the harbor Hobson stood on the bridge, smiling as he looked through his glasses and saw how well we were progressing. He kept the collier headed straight toward the channel and never faltered when bullets and shells came falling about him."

Whisky Immediately Demanded.

"And later on, when we were taken aboard the Reina Mercedes, dressed only in wet underwear which had been cut off at the knees, Hobson, as calm as ever, walked up to the commander of the Spanish vessel, saluted him and said:

"I demand whisky for my men who have been long exposed in the water.'"

"From the Reina Mercedes," Phillips continues, "we were sent to Moro Castle and kept in a vile place. Our guards kept making signs intimating that they would hang us."

HOBSON'S "2,000 A DAY."

DURING the debates, on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the proposed Constitutional amendment for National Prohibition, Tuesday, December 22, 1914, Mr. Hobson, the author of the measure, made some atrocious misstatements.

Chief among these alleged truths is the statement of Mr. Hobson that "Alcohol averages 2,000 Americans a day. Alcohol kills fully 730,000 American citizens every year."

Remembering Mr. Hobson's statement of "2,000" deaths per day from alcohol, we turn to the 1912 Mortality Statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census for the authenticity of his figures. Here we discover some remarkable facts, which illuminate Mr. Hobson's wholesale prevarications.

The registration area for deaths is composed of twenty-three (23) States, nineteen (19) of which are license States and four (4) Prohibition States.

	Population	% of Total
Registration Area for deaths, 1912..	60,427,133	63.2
Non-Registration Area for deaths..	31,545,133	36.8
Deaths from all causes in registration area...	838,251	
Deaths from all causes under five years ($\frac{1}{4}$ of total deaths).....	204,679	
Deaths from all causes over five years of age...	633,612	

Seven-tenths of one per cent (.7%) of the entire population in the United States died in 1912.

As no United States statistics are available for the non-registration area the percentage of deaths in the registration area may be used to determine the deaths in the non-registration States.

If seven-tenths of one per cent (.7%) of the population of the non-registration area died in 1912, the number of the deaths would be about.....400,000

According to the ratio in the registration area about one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the total deaths are of children under five years of age, which in the non registration States would be about100,000

Total number of deaths in the non-registration area over five years of age.....300,000

Total number of deaths in registration area over five years of age.....633,612

Total number of deaths of persons over five years of age from all causes for all States in the Union (1912).....933,612

Total number of deaths from all causes in the United States per day..... 2,500

Mr. Hobson says total number of alcoholic deaths in the United States per day..... 2,000

Total number of deaths per day in the United States from the one hundred and eighty-eight (188) other causes listed in Mortality Statistics according to Mr. Hobson would be ONLY 500

According to Mr. Hobson, 730,000 of the 933,612 deaths in the United States from all causes are due to alcoholism.

On page 118 of the Mortality Statistics for 1912 we find:

"No 56—Alcoholism (acute and chronic).....3,183

We may double this amount to 6,000 to account for possible alcoholic deaths in the non-registration area. Even then Mr. Hobson's figures gives 724,000

MORE deaths from alcoholism than do the statistics of the United States Government.

This is ONE instance of the Hobsonian method, but it is a good example of his usual disregard for truth.

JESS WILLARD DOES NOT FAVOR PROHIBITION.

THE Detroit Journal, May 29, 1915, publishes an interview with Jess Willard, the noted champion, whose private car was then in Detroit.

"There were no wines or liquors on the car," said the Journal, "but Willard disclaims any allegiance to the prohibition cause, even though he was brought up in one of the original prohibition States—Kansas.

"There is more bad liquor sold in Kansas than in any other State in the Union, despite the ban against the stuff that inebriates," says Jess. "I am for regulation of a proper character."

KANSAS.

KANSAS is the favorite "dry" example which the Prohibitionist uses. The United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913 show that Kansas is far from being the model State that the uninitiated are apt to believe.

When "dry" Kansas is compared with the "wet" States some interesting figures are revealed. It is also to be noticed that the Prohibitionist never shouts of Maine, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and other "dry" States, but holds up Kansas as the "seventh Heaven."

Therefore, proof that Kansas is not the angel State of America is proof that no "dry" State holds that position.

The Anti-Saloon League Year Book is the acknowledged authority of the Prohibitionists to show that Prohibition is the State of health and happiness and prosperity. This little volume gives many pages of statistics to prove its claim, and yet some of the figures, while correct and official, have been used without realizing that they prove the contrary of the text. For instance, Kansas is held as the model Prohibition State, and the real Land of Canaan among the ungodly States of the West.

But the editor of the year book did not select his statistics with care to demonstrate his assertions.

He argues that the health, happiness and prosperity of the people are measured by the occupants of the penitentiaries, the insane asylums, the poor-houses and the number of children in the homes that give a guarantee against race suicide. After making this argument so convincing that no sane man deny it, the Anti-Saloon League Year Book presents these figures for the year 1910:

	Kansas	Nebraska
Prisoners per 100,000 population.	85.4	55.2
Paupers per 100,000 population...	43.5	46.2
Insane per 100,000 population...	172.2	167.0
Number of persons to 100 families	427.3	449.0

These figures are strangely confusing when taken into consideration with the text of the argument that Prohibition is a sure protection against crime, pauperism, insanity and race suicide. The first group of figures shows that "dry" Kansas had more crime and more prisoners in her penitentiaries and jails than "wet" Nebraska. The third group shows that "dry" Kansas had more insane than "wet" Nebraska.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Read this:

Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, in debate over District of Columbia Prohibition measure, January 15, 1915:

"I am glad to say that I live in a State where men and women have been born and have grown to manhood and womanhood and have never seen a saloon. It is a disgrace to the nation that when they come to visit its capital these sources of moral pestilence to society should be open, and thereby invite them to enter and corrupt their morals and debase their natures."

From Congressional Record, page 1683.

Then read this:

Population (1910 Federal Census):

Cincinnati	363,591
Topeka	43,684

Arrests for drunkenness (1914):

Cincinnati	1,358
Topeka	681

How drunkenness arrests compare:

Cincinnati—One for every 267 residents.
Topeka—One for every 64 residents.

NOTE—In making this comparison, it must be kept in mind that, as the only legal way to get liquor in Kansas is by shipment from outside the State, there is, beyond all doubt, a greater tendency to secret drinking in the homes and elsewhere than there would be in a license community like Cincinnati. Topeka arrests are likely therefore not to be an entirely adequate index to the actual amount of drunkenness in the capital of the State that has had "Prohibition" for some 35 years and that is lauded by Prohibitionists as the banner Prohibition State.

Remember, also, that Cincinnati is a big city, with all the drawbacks incident to a congested city population, while Topeka is a small city.

KANSAS VERSUS THE LICENSE STATES.

The Case Against Prohibition Kansas.

(NOTE—The States referred to as "License States" were license at the time these reports were made.)

Mr. Royal E. Cabell, expert statistician and former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made an authoritative analysis of official records from Washington, D. C., showing the position of "dry" Kansas as compared with the license States.

Mr. Cabell's statistics are taken from the 1910 Census of the United States Government and the official records are from the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C.

The States which are referred to as license States had "license" laws at the time when the 1910 Census was taken. Therefore, despite subsequent changes in the law of these States, it is permissible to make this comparison showing the social conditions in "dry" Kansas and the license States in 1910.

Insanity.

Kansas had 172.3 insane per 100,000 population in State and private hospitals. Ten license States with better records were:

New Mexico.....	68.43	Kentucky	155.17
Wyoming	115.71	Utah	92.43
Florida	113.20	Texas	104.19
Louisiana	130.78	S. Dakota.....	148.96
Indiana	167.66	Nebraska	167.22

Pauperism.

Kansas had a rate of 43.49 per 100,000 population which was greater than the rates of the following six license states:

Louisiana	11.33	Florida	27.60
S. Dakota.....	25.00	Minnesota	33.18
Wyoming	13.57	Texas	22.13

Divorces.

The average annual divorce rate per 100,000 population from 1898 to 1902 for Kansas was 286. Twenty-three license states which had smaller average divorce rates for this same period were (per 100,000 population):

Rhode Island.....	281	Ohio	231
New Hampshire.....	272	Minnesota	161
Kentucky	237	Massachusetts	124
Florida	226	Pennsylvania	94
New Mexico.....	193	New Jersey.....	60
Vermont	177	New York.....	60
Louisiana	127	Utah	274
Maryland	114	Illinois	267
Delaware	43	Nebraska	226
Missouri	281	Wisconsin	180
S. Dakota.....	270	Connecticut	130
Michigan	257		

The percentage of divorces granted to wives for cruelty from 1887 to 1906 for Kansas was 24.3. Fifteen license states with a better record were:

Montana	22.7	Ohio	22.6
New Mexico.....	14.8	Kentucky	20.2
Florida	13.5	Connecticut	19.8
Delaware	10.4	Wyoming	15.9
Maryland	2.7	Utah	12.3
Massachusetts	22.4	Louisiana	9.9
Rhode Island.....	11.4	New Jersey.....	1.9
New York.....	7.1		

Church Membership.

The percentage of church membership to the total population in Kansas was 28.4. Twenty-eight license states, having a greater percentage of church membership in proportion to the population, were:

New Mexico.....	63.3	Minnesota	41.2
Massachusetts	51.3	Michigan	38.0
New York.....	43.7	Indiana	34.6

Vermont	42.0	Maryland	37.1
New Jersey.....	39.0	Florida	35.2
Illinois	38.3	Rhode Island.....	54.0
Kentucky	37.0	Connecticut	50.0
Nevada	35.3	New Hampshire....	44.0
Texas	34.7	Ohio	39.2
Nebraska	32.4	California	37.1
Utah	54.6	Delaware	36.6
Louisiana	50.6	South Dakota.....	34.8
Wisconsin	44.3	Missouri	35.7
Pennsylvania	43.0	Montana	32.6

Juvenile Delinquents.

The rate of juvenile delinquents in Kansas was 25.68 per 100,000 population. Nine license states with less juvenile delinquents were:

Louisiana	6.90	Montana	23.51
Florida	13.06	S. Dakota.....	17.75
Utah	20.81	New Mexico.....	5.31
Texas	4.75	Nebraska	11.17
Minnesota	18.93		

Murder.

Kansas had 11.36 murders per 100,000 population. The nineteen states that had less homicides in proportion to the population were:

New Mexico.....	3.00	Indiana	9.62
New Hampshire...	4.40	Massachusetts ...	4.28
Utah	6.21	South Dakota.....	6.03
Minnesota	6.66	New York.....	6.24
Pennsylvania	6.99	Nebraska	6.97
Ohio	7.47	New Jersey.....	7.31
Vermont	7.71	Michigan	7.65
Connecticut	10.81	Delaware	10.00
Wisconsin	6.22	Illinois	11.29
Rhode Island.....	6.66		

Prisoners of All Kinds.

Kansas had a rate of 90.94 prisoners of all kinds per 100,000 population. Six license states having less prisoners in proportion to the population were:

Wisconsin	71.88	Nebraska	55.12
South Dakota.....	48.10	Minnesota	77.92
Ohio	84.13	Illinois	90.78

Savings Accounts.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency giving the number of savings depositors in mutual and stock savings banks all over the country on June 4, 1913, shows that Kansas had 1,148 savings depositors for each 100,000 of population. The twenty-four license states having a greater number of depositors in proportion to the population than Kansas, were (per 100,000):

Massachusetts	63,411	New York.....	32,065
Vermont	32,167	Minnesota ..	5,320
Delaware	16,362	Kentucky	1,819
Louisiana	7,545	Wyoming	1,405
Pennsylvania	6,064	Indiana	1,219
Wisconsin	3,158	New Hampshire...	47,581
Nebraska	1,669	California	31,562
New Mexico.....	1,483	Maryland	20,939
Montana	1,260	Utah	12,714
Connecticut	52,200	Michigan	6,452
Rhode Island.....	25,312	Ohio	6,676
New Jersey.....	12,735	Nevada	1,819

GREAT MEN AND TEMPERANCE.

[S it not strange that wet England produced a Shakespeare, wet Germany a Schiller, a Bismarck, wet America a Jefferson, a Washington and a Lincoln, while prohibition Turkey never produced a single great man in all the centuries since Mohammed?

Its religion and civilization both rest upon prohibition. The beer drinking Bulgars were more than a match for the dry Turks. There is today not a single example of superior manhood in the Turkish Empire. The prohibition Turks trail at the tail end of civilization. They are inferior in everything except bigotry, brutality and ignorance. Prohibition has utterly failed to elevate the standard of manhood and morality in the only country in the world where it is a success.

It is a matter of history that very few really great men were total abstainers. Men of character and ability, like Gladstone, Asquith and Salisbury; giants of intellect like Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Bismarck, Milton, Shakespeare, Luther, Bunyan, Wellington, Pitt, Socrates, Napoleon, Darwin, Dickens, and a host of others, were temperate, but not total abstainers.

Webster, Hawthorne and Clay were never total abstainers.

Washington and Jefferson owned distilleries, and Lincoln ran a tavern in Salem at one time during his career.

RUSSIA AND PROHIBITION.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Advertiser, in its issue of February 8, 1915, has the following to say of prohibition in Russia:

RUSSIA'S imperial decree, issued six months ago ordering prohibition of the sale and manufacture of vodka in that empire, presents one of the most interesting experiments yet tried in man's long conflict with intemperance. It is not just to say that prohibition has been either a full success or a complete failure in Russia; it has not entirely banished intemperance, and it may have conferred some benefits.

The reports from Petrograd show that no less than 1,800 moonshine vodka stills have been located by Russian officers in the past six months. In addition the Ways and Means Committee of the Russian Duma has found it necessary to adopt radical means for replacing the revenue once drawn by the Government from the sale of vodka. These means involve the Government assuming a monopoly on tea, tobacco, oil, matches and insurance of every kind. This means that the Government will assume complete charge of these commodities, their manufacture and sale; it means that men now engaged in the business of dealing in these commodities will be forced to retire. Employees in such business, however, in many instances will find jobs with the Government. Such a measure as is proposed by the Russian Duma would not be tolerated in America. This brings up the interesting fact that prohibition is being tried under most favorable auspices in Russia. The country is a rank autocracy. There are no hereditary rights of liberty, such as the people of America believe in, that the rulers of Russia are bound to respect.

"An imperial decree is all that is needed to make a law. Again, the Government of Russia had a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of

vodka. There was nobody else in the business in Russia. The Russian Government, the sole proprietor of the business, announced to the people that vodka was bad for them and they should not have it in the future, and it announced that as a sole participant in the business, it was going out of the business.

"The Russian experiment, it cannot be denied, had some effect on public sentiment in America. The organized publicity forces of the Anti-Saloon League used the Russian experiment, more or less effectively for its effect on American sentiment. Thinking people, of course, realized that the imperial decree was but another experiment under new conditions, in dealing with the question of alcohol. The published claims that prohibition has worked a revolution among the lives of the people of Russia are as ridiculous as would be the claims that it was a rank failure. The final verdict on it has not and cannot yet be written.

"In the meanwhile, it is well for the world at large to get a whole and not one-sided view of the question. The other side is presented in the statement from official sources that no less than 1,800 moonshine vodka stills have been discovered and that the Russian Government has been forced to adopt the radical policy of assuming charge of a large part of the commerce of the country.

"In the meanwhile there is one real, out and out prohibition nation engaged in the European war. That nation is Turkey."

LIQUOR BUSINESS AND TAXES.

THE liquor business has resisted all the assaults against it, not because of a few people who desire to sell liquor, but because of the millions of the American public who desire to use liquors.

Remember that the United States Government and the government of every individual state in the Union is in partnership with the liquor business. The United States demands and accepts a percentage of the profits, but contributes nothing to the investment and pays no part of the expenses of the business.

The liquor industry is the fifth largest industry in the nation, paying over a quarter of a billion of

dollars taxes annually, which amount is over one-third of the total income of the United States Government. These same taxes paid the bulk of the pensions resulting from the Civil War. These same taxes helped build the Panama Canal; helped build our navy and army, and are instrumental in all the vast workings of the National Government.

The prohibitionist does not offer a substitute for the loss of this vast sum.

Where will the deficit be made up?

Who will have to make it up?

Prohibition would destroy investments, properties and good will—amounting to billions without compensating the owner. Prohibition would rob the Government of over one-third its income without making up the deficit that will follow.

All this to satisfy a fanatical desire on the part of a well-paid, agitating minority.

10,000 MOONSHINE STILLS BROKEN UP.

DURING the last four years there have been detected and seized approximately 10,000 illicit distilleries in eight of our Southern States. During the same period in all other states of the Union there have been detected and seized but 62 illicit distilleries, says the *Internal Revenue Review*.

The internal revenue statistics show that the number of legal distilleries, viz., those who qualify and operate in strict conformity with the Government laws and regulations, has never exceeded 1,000 in any given year. In other words, there are detected every year more than twice as many illicit distilleries as there are legal distilleries, and these illegal distilleries are confined to states where prohibition obtains almost totally.

The figures given do not, of course, represent the full number of illicit distilleries in operation throughout the country. They simply mean the illicit distilleries which have been detected and seized by Government officers.

The following figures have been compiled from the annual reports of the commissioners of internal revenue, and show just how "moonshining" or illicit distillation of liquor is increasing, notwithstanding our drastic laws and regulations. These figures prove beyond a question that the Government is not

able to meet conditions which are complained of by those of our people who are opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. And as further evidence of the increase of "moonshining" we quote the following statistics, taken from the reports of the commissioners, showing the increase in seizure of illicit stills from the year 1885 to the present time:

1885.....	245	1895.....	1,874	1905.....	1,053
1886.....	564	1896.....	1,905	1906.....	1,376
1887.....	456	1897.....	2,273	1907.....	1,139
1888.....	518	1898.....	2,391	1908.....	1,130
1889.....	466	1899.....	2,190	1909.....	1,743
1890.....	583	1900.....	1,955	1910.....	1,911
1891.....	795	1901.....	1,315	1911.....	2,471
1892.....	852	1902.....	1,094	1912.....	2,466
1893.....	806	1903.....	1,388	1913.....	2,375
1894.....	1,016	1904.....	1,018	1914.....	2,677
				1915.....	3,832

The statistics which we herein present are authentic and show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Government is unable to control the illicit production of intoxicating beverages. It proves, too, that the deeper we go into prohibitory regulation the greater the violation of the law. Looking at it from a purely taxable basis, we know that if the Government cannot suppress "moonshining" in sparsely populated states, it cannot enforce a national prohibitive law.

DRY LAWS ROBBED OF THEIR TERROR.

"WHY worry about prohibition?" was asked by a well-known official today as he left the Department of Agriculture, after a cursory examination of the patent medicine exhibits in the Bureau of Chemistry. Here are some of the patent medicines and the amount of alcohol contained in each, according to labels in possession of the Department of Agriculture:

	Per cent
Hamlin's Wizard Oil.....	65
Hall's Great Discovery.....	43
Hankin's Remedy.....	22

Paine's Celery Compound.....	20
Wine of Cardui.....	20
Peruna.....	18
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	18
Rexall's Rheumatic Remedy.....	18
Electric Brand Bitters.....	18
Buchu Juniper Compound.....	16
—New York Tribune.	

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

IN 1913, according to the report of the Surgeon General of the U. S., our "canteenless" army had a death rate of 4.95 per cent. In 1912, the army of Great Britain, **with the canteen**, had the remarkably low rate of 2.34 per cent. In 1910 France had a rate of 3.01 per cent in her military forces. In 1911 the Prussian army death rate was 2.0. The Bavarian rate in the same year was 1.9 per cent.

In all of the four countries last mentioned, the use of wines, whiskey and beer were permitted in the army, but in no case was the death rate as high as in the United States. Similar conditions of service occurred in practically all of the countries named. Where then is the evil of the canteen? Evidently if any conclusion is to be drawn from these figures, it should be that the presence of malt and spirituous beverages has aided in sustaining life in the armies of Europe.

The Stars and Stripes have been successfully carried over many battle fields in many wars since the birth of our nation. Our soldiers won the Revolutionary War; they won the war of 1812; the Civil War; the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War. Throughout all of these campaigns the canteen was carried well supplied with whiskey. Whiskey was part of the daily ration of the troops. The United States of America through their armies has always been successful. We know what we can do with whiskey, but we do not know what we can do without it. Since all good judgment is based upon experience and the evidence at hand, upon what contention can the prohibitionist base his claim that the efficiency of our fighting force would be promoted by enforcing prohibition in the army and navy?

AVERAGE COST OF DRINK TO AMERICAN FAMILY IS LOW—LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

A RECENT dispatch from Washington tells of an interesting report on the average cost of drink to families that use intoxicating liquors. This report was issued by the Department of Labor.

Recently the Department received a communication from the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association stating that the Association had heard the Department had found that the average cost a day for each person for intoxicating drink was 4 cents. The Association wanted to know about it. An investigation was made. It was found that out of 3,260 family budgets examined 1,329 were found to use intoxicants at an average cost a family of \$19 60 a year.

In the second investigation, 5,284 family budgets were examined, and 1,735 families were found to have spent \$29.74 a year each for intoxicating liquor. In the third instance 2,567 family expenditures were looked into and 1,302 families were found to spend an average of \$24.53 a year for intoxicants.

These investigations show an average cost lower than that of which the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association had been informed.

SAMUEL GOMPERS ON PROHIBITION.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, in a letter to Richard Pearson Hobson, quoted in the Long Branch Daily Record, makes the following unmistakable declaration of his sentiments concerning prohibition:

"I am frank enough to say that I am out of harmony with the prohibition movement. I know of a better way other than by legalized prohibition to secure temperance and the temperate habits in any of the personal activities of men.

"There is no movement in all the country so potent to make the people temperate as is the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of the country. Increasing wages, establishing a shorter workday, affording better tastes, better aspirations, higher ideals, which the better standard of living and freedom of burdensome hours

of toil will bring, the opportunity for better homes and surroundings, and better working conditions, all of these, I repeat, have been more potent in establishing temperance and temperance habits than to inaugurate prohibition by law."

There is much to be considered in that.

EFFECT ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

PROHIBITION means that the capital invested in the liquor business must go elsewhere.

Billions of dollars to go into other lines of industry now crowded and surrounded by keen competition. Thousands of men and women without employment reduced to common labor and compelled to compete anew with all labor. This competition affects not only the man who loses his position, but affects the man who has one. For the former is after the position of the latter and if necessity drives him, will work for less to gain some kind of employment. Then what happens to the labor market? It is flooded. It is not fair to expect the man who has learned a trade, served his apprenticeship and attained a position which pays him a good living wage, to give all this up and begin over as a common laborer without even an assurance of receiving that kind of employment.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS INCREASES DURING ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE CONVENTION.

J. H. LARIMORE, Mayor of Westerville, O., made an official call this morning on Mayor William Riddle, of Atlantic City.

"Our arrests for drunkenness have increased since your convention came to town," said Mayor Riddle.

"Is that so?" said Mayor Larimore.

"Yes. You know when you start in to tell a man that he mustn't do a certain thing, and keep on telling him, he wants to go out and do that very thing."

Then the Mayors talked woman suffrage.—New York World.

PATENT MEDICINES SELL WELL IN "DRY" TERRITORY—TONICS AND BITTERS.

(From report of Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1902.)

"The following were examined for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of alcohol in each. Some of them have been recommended as temperance drinks :

	Per Cent of Alcohol (by volume)
"Best" Tonic.....	7.6
Carter's Physical Extract.....	22.0
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic.....	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic.....	29.3
Hop Tonic.....	7.0
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink".....	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic.....	19.6
Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic.....	23.2
Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.....	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable," recommended for inebriates	41.6
Schenk's Sea Weed Tonic, "entirely harmless".....	19.5
Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters.....	29.2
L. T. Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	22.3
Moses Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	17.1
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.....	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters.....	42.6
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	19.7
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25.2
Carter's Scotch Bitters.....	17.6
Colton's Bitters.....	27.1
Copp's White Mountain Bitters, "not an alcoholic beverage"	6.0
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	33.2
Flint's Quaker Bitters.....	21.4
Goodhue's Bitters.....	16.1
Greene's Nervura.....	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters.....	22.2
Hooflander's German Bitters, "entirely vege- table and free from alcoholic stimulant"....	25.6
Hop Bitters.....	12.0
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.....	44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol and no sulphur).....	20.5

Kingsley's Iron Tonic.....	14.9
Langley's Bitters.....	18.1
Liverpool's Mexican Tonic Bitters.....	22.4
Paine's Celery Compound.....	21.4
Pierce's Indian Restorative Bitters.....	6.1
Puritana	22.0
Z. Porter's Stomach Bitters.....	27.9
Pulmonine	16.0
Rush's Bitters.....	35.0
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters..	47.5
Secor's Conshona Bitters.....	13.1
Shonyo's German Bitters.....	21.5
Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters.....	29.0
Thurston's Old Continental Bitters.....	11.4
Warner's Vinegar Bitters, "contains no spirit"..	6.1
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters.....	35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters.....	21.5
Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters.....	18.8
Wheat Bitters.....	13.6
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters.....	20.3
Dr. William's Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.....	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant, whiskey without it's sting".....	28.2
Golden Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcoholic habit".....	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla....	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla.....	8.8
Radway's Resolvent.....	7.9

"The dose recommended upon the labels of the foregoing preparations varied from a teaspoonful to a wineglass full, and the frequency also varied from one to four times a day, 'increased as needed.'

"Also the following medicines for alcohol":

Hoff's Extract of Malt and Iron.....	5.24
Peruna	28.59
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil.....	18.88
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	20.61
Dr. Killmer's Swamp Root.....	7.32
Dr. Peter's Kuriko.....	14.00

These are the favorite substitutes in "dry" territory.

How do they compare with beer, wine and whiskey?

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

From U. S. Statistical Abstracts, 1914—Page 188—Table No. 135.

Census Year
1909

	Distilled Liquors	Malt Liquors	Vinous Liquors	Totals
No. of establishments.....	613	1,414	290	2,317
Proprietor's and firm members.....	563	639	236	1,438
Salaried employees.....	1,335	11,507	579	13,421
Wage earners.....	6,430	54,579	1,911	62,920
Total	8,328	66,725	2,726	77,779
Capital	\$72,450,000	\$671,158,000	\$27,908,000	\$771,516,000
Salaries	1,988,000	22,804,000	863,000	25,655,000
Wages	3,074,000	41,206,000	972,000	45,252,000
Cost of materials.....	35,977,000	96,596,000	6,626,000	139,199,000

The above figures simply show the magnitude of the business of manufacturing malt, distilled and vinous liquors. Here the Anti-Saloon League year book stops.

To obtain a fair estimate of the liquor industry, other facts must be taken into consideration. There are the thousands of wholesale liquor dealers; thousands of retail liquor dealers; thousands of saloons and proprietors of the same. All this capital invested, rightly comes under the heading of the liquor industry.

Furthermore, the bartenders, clerks, stenographers, teamsters, etc., employed in these businesses are all part of the industry. Also the bottle factories and cork factories must be counted.

Hence, it is plain that 771 million dollars does not, by any means, represent the entire capital invested, nor do the figures in the Government table represent the entire amount of labor employed or wages paid, by the liquor industry.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION—FROM TABLE 290—U. S. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—1914.

Period.	Population 1850-1914.	Distilled Spirits Consumed Total Proof Gallons	Wines Consumed, Total Gallons.	Malt Liquors Consumed Total Gallons.	Total Consump- tion of Wines and Liquors.	Total Consump- tion per capita of Beer, Wine and Whiskey
1850	23,191,876	51,833,473	6,316,371	36,563,009	94,712,853	4.08
1860	31,443,321	89,968,651	10,804,687	101,346,669	202,120,007	6.43
1870	38,558,371	79,895,708	12,225,067	204,756,156	296,876,931	7.70
†1871-80	44,668,478	62,032,085	20,859,695	309,666,658	392,558,432	8.79
†1881-90	56,885,771	76,375,208	27,518,873	647,180,365	751,074,446	13.21
†1891-95	66,369,000	91,788,686	26,346,208	1,018,007,688	1,136,142,582	17.12
1896	70,254,000	70,725,745	18,701,405	1,113,465,966	1,202,893,116	17.12
1897	71,592,000	73,029,948	38,271,478	1,069,640,208	1,180,941,634	16.50
1898	72,947,000	81,594,293	20,568,023	1,164,500,101	1,266,662,417	17.37
1899	74,318,000	87,433,442	26,360,499	1,136,380,908	1,250,174,849	16.82
1900	75,994,575	97,356,864	29,988,467	1,222,387,104	1,349,732,435	17.76
1901	77,612,569	103,455,338	28,396,520	1,259,060,444	1,390,912,302	17.65
1902	79,230,563	107,726,141	49,763,920	1,382,369,176	1,539,859,237	19.14
1903	80,848,557	117,669,954	38,238,818	1,450,308,350	1,606,217,122	19.57
1904	82,466,551	121,087,387	43,311,217	1,499,378,215	1,663,776,829	19.87
1905	84,084,545	120,869,649	35,059,717	1,538,526,610	1,694,455,976	19.85
1906	85,702,533	127,851,583	46,485,223	1,700,421,221	1,874,758,027	21.55
1907	87,320,539	140,084,436	57,738,848	1,822,313,525	2,020,136,809	22.79
1908	88,938,527	125,379,314	52,121,646	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	90,556,521	121,130,036	61,779,549	1,752,634,426	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	92,174,515	133,138,684	60,548,078	1,851,666,658	2,045,353,420	22.19
1911	93,792,509	138,585,989	63,859,232	1,966,911,754	2,169,356,975	22.79
1912	95,410,503	139,496,331	56,424,711	1,932,531,184	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	97,028,497	147,745,628	55,327,461	2,030,347,372	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	98,646,491	146,397,643	52,418,430	2,053,457,082	2,252,272,765	22.50

† Average for this period.

NUMBER OF CITIES OF 25,000 AND MORE POPULATION IN "WET" AND "DRY" STATES.

Wet—

California	12
Connecticut	12
Delaware	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	1
Florida	3
Illinois	16
Indiana	8
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	2
Maryland	1
Massachusetts	27
Michigan	10
Minnesota	3
Missouri	5
Montana	1
Nebraska	3
Nevada	0
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	16
New Mexico	0
New York.....	20
Pennsylvania	20
Ohio	16
Rhode Island.....	7
S. Dakota.....	0
Texas	9
Utah	2
Vermont	0
Wisconsin	9
Wyoming	0

Dry—

Alabama	3
Arizona	0
Arkansas	2
Colorado	3
Georgia	4
Idaho	1
Iowa	9
Kansas	3
Maine	3
Mississippi	1
N. Carolina	3
N. Dakota	0
Oklahoma	3
Oregon	1
S. Carolina.....	2
Tennessee	4
Virginia	6
Washington	5
W. Virginia.....	3

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LINES OF INDUSTRY AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION.

Beer Pump Mfrs.	Horseshoers.
Bottle Cap Mfrs.	Ice Machine Mfrs.
Bottle Machinery Mfrs.	Ice Dealers.
Bottle Makers.	Ice Mfrs.
Box Makers.	Iron Hoop Mfrs.
Brass Workers.	Lithographers.
Brewers.	Liquor Dealers.
Bread Makers.	Maltsters.
Butchers.	Meat Dealers.
Carpenters.	Motor Truck Mfrs.
Cask Mfrs.	Motor Truck Dealers.
Charcoal Mfrs.	Musical Instruments.
Coal Dealers.	Nail Mfrs. and Dealers.
Coal Miners.	Oil Refiners and Dealers.
Commercial Agencies	Paint Mfrs. and Dealers.
Coopers.	Painters.
Coppersmiths.	Paper Mfrs.
Cork Cutters.	Pipe Fitters and
Cork Dealers.	Plumbers.
Cigar Dealers.	Pipe Mfrs.
Cigar Mfrs.	Potters.
Cracker Bakers.	Pump Mfrs.
Delicatessen Dealers.	Pretzel Makers.
Disinfectant Mfrs. and	Printers.
. Dealers.	Printers' Ink Mfrs.
Distillers.	Railroads.
Engine Builders.	Real Estate.
Farmers.	Refrigerator Mfrs.
Filter Mfrs.	Seal Mfrs.
Fixture Mfrs.	Sign Mfrs.
Foundries.	Stationers.
Glassware Dealers.	Talking Machines, etc.
Glassware Mfrs.	Tank Builders.
Grain Dealers.	Teamsters.
Grain Elevators.	Telephone.
Grape Growers.	Tobacco Growers.
Hardware Dealers.	Tobacco Dealers.
Hardware Mfrs.	Wagon Makers.
Harness Makers.	Wine Makers.
Horse Dealers.	

WHO WILL MAKE UP THIS DEFICIT?

United States Statistical Abstract—1914—Table No. 330—Customs and Internal Revenue Collected on Distilled Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors with Total National Revenue and Percentage—Year Ending June 30, 1914. ..

(Sources: Customs revenue from annual report on Commerce and Navigation. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; internal revenue from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

Source.	1914.
Customs Revenue:	(dollars)
From malt liquors.....	\$ 1,916,000
From wine	6,509,000
From distilled spirits.....	10,780,000
Total	\$19,205,000

Internal Revenue: Other Than License Duties—

From malt liquors.....	\$ 66,105,000
From distilled spirits.....	153,546,000
Total	\$219,651,000

License Duties:

For the manufacture of malt liquors and distilled spirits.....	\$ 425,000
For the sale of malt liquors and dis- tilled spirits.....	6,104,000
Total	\$6,529,000

Total Internal Revenue:

From alcoholic beverages.....	\$226,180,000
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Total Internal Revenue and Custom Receipts:

From alcoholic beverages.....	\$245,385,000
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Total National Ordinary Receipts:

From all sources.....	\$734,673,167
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The liquor industry, then, paid into the Treasury of the National Government for the year 1914, \$245,385,000, which is over one-third of the \$734,673,167, which represents the total ordinary receipts of the United States Treasury from all sources for the same year.

The total revenue received by the various states of the Union in 1913, in the form of liquor licenses, was \$20,992,857.

The total revenue received by the various counties of the Union in 1913, in the form of liquor licenses was \$6,600,010.

The total revenue received by the various incorporated places of the Union in 1913, having a population of 2,500 and over, was \$51,955,001.

The total amount paid into the National Treasury; the state, county and municipal treasuries, for 1913, was \$328,527,868.

This is the revenue that the Anti-Saloon League wishes to destroy.

SAVING ACCOUNTS—U. S. CENSUS, 1910.

The Tables Which Follow Compare Social Conditions in "Wet" and "Dry" States.

The average savings of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is \$439.07. A comparison of eight "dry" states and eight "wet" states.

Prohibition States.

License States.

Kansas	\$231.69
Maine	403.01
West Virginia....	168.01
North Carolina...	171.56
Georgia	239.54
Mississippi	280.97
Tennessee	262.27
North Dakota....	207.15
Average for 8	
"dry" states....	\$245.53

New Hampshire..	\$468.18
Rhode Island.....	544.93
New York.....	545.90
California	523.48
Montana	522.97
Nevada	781.39
Ohio	356.78
Pennsylvania	423.17
Average for 8	
"wet" states....	\$520.85

DIVORCES.

United States Statistical Abstract for 1913, Page 83, Table No. 55—"Divorces per 100,000 of married population 1900." A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Number Per 100,000 Population
Georgia	78
Kansas	286
Maine	282
Mississippi	225

License States.	Number Per 100,000 Population.
Connecticut	130
Delaware	43
Louisiana	127
Maryland	114

North Carolina.....	75	Minnesota	161
North Dakota.....	268	New Jersey.....	60
Oklahoma	346	New York.....	60
Tennessee	261	Pennsylvania	94
West Virginia.....	183	Massachusetts	124
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average number for 9		Average number for 9	
“dry” states.....	222	“wet” states.....	101

LABOR.

Special Bulletin on Manufactures, U. S. Census—Wage Earners—per cent of distribution. United States 100%. A comparison of 9 “dry” and 9 “wet” states.

Prohibition States.	Per Cent of Distribution.	License States.	Per cent of Distribution.
Kansas	0.7	New York.....	15.2
North Carolina.....	1.8	Pennsylvania	13.3
Georgia	1.6	Massachusetts	8.8
Tennessee	1.1	Ohio	6.8
Maine	1.2	New Jersey.....	4.9
West Virginia.....	1.0	Illinois	7.0
Mississippi	0.8	Wisconsin	2.8
Oklahoma	0.2	Indiana	2.8
North Dakota.....	0.1	Connecticut	3.2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average per cent for		Average per cent for	
9 “dry” states.....	0.9	9 “wet” states.....	7.2

CHURCH MEMBERS—U. S. CENSUS, 1906.

Percentage of the Population Listed as Church Members.

Prohibition States.	License States.
Kansas .....28.4%	New York.....43.7%
Maine .....29.8%	Massachusetts ....51.3%
West Virginia.....28.0%	Rhode Island.....54.0%

Some of the other license states that outrank the prohibition states in church membership by far, are Illinois 38.3%; Ohio 39.3%; Wisconsin 44.3%; Louisiana 50.6%; California 31.1%.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

United States Statistical Abstract, 1914, Page 547, Table No. 310—“Building and Loan Association”—Number and assets 1913. A comparison of 7 “dry” and 7 “wet” states.

Prohibition States.	Number of Assn.	Assets in Millions of Dollars.	License States.	Number of Assn.	Assets in Millions of Dollars.
Kansas	59	16	California ...	93	23
Maine	37	5	Illinois	591	82
N. Carolina...	127	11	Indiana	323	53
N. Dakota....	9	2	New Jersey..	643	118
Oklahoma	39	1	New York...	241	64
Tennessee	13	2	Ohio	649	224
W. Virginia...	44	6	Pennsylvania.	1710	233
	<hr/> 328	<hr/> 43		<hr/> 4250	<hr/> 802

ILLITERACY.

United States Statistical Abstract 1914, Page 61, Table No. 41—"Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 1910."—Percentages. A comparison of 8 "dry" states and 8 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Per Cent of Illiterate Population	License States	Per Cent of Illiterate Population
Georgia	20.7	California	3.7
Kansas	2.2	Illinois	3.7
Maine	4.1	Indiana	3.1
Mississippi	22.4	Minnesota	3.0
N. Carolina.....	18.5	Nebraska	1.9
Oklahoma	5.6	Ohio	3.2
Tennessee	13.6	Vermont	3.7
W. Virginia.....	8.3	Wisconsin	3.2
Average per cent of 8 "dry" states.....	11.9	Average per cent of 8 "wet" states....	3.1

NOTE—The percentage of illiterates in other "wet" states follows: Connecticut, 6.0; Massachusetts, 5.2; Missouri, 4.3; Montana, 4.8; Nevada, 6.7; New Hampshire, 4.6; New Jersey 5.6; New York, 5.5; Pennsylvania, 5.9; South Dakota, 2.9.

PAUPERS.

United States Statistical Abstract 1914, Page 56, Table No. 36—"Paupers Enumerated in Almshouses 1910," number per 100,000 population. A comparison of 7 "dry" and 7 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Paupers per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Paupers per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	31.2	Florida	27.5
Kansas	43.5	Louisiana	11.3
Maine	127.3	Minnesota	33.1
Mississippi	24.3	Nebraska	46.2
N. Carolina.....	63.0	S. Dakota	24.8
Tennessee	71.8	Texas	22.1
West Virginia.....	66.2	Wyoming	13
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average number for 7 "dry" states....		Average number for 7 "wet" states....	
61.0		25.4	

PRISONERS.

United States Statistical Abstracts for 1914, Page 58, Table No. 38—"Sentenced Prisoners in Penal Institutions in 1910," per 100,000 population. A comparison of 7 "dry" and 7 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Prisoners per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Prisoners per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	191.4	Pennsylvania	106.7
Kansas	91.1	S. Dakota	47.8
Maine	98.3	Texas	108.6
Mississippi	127.0	Wisconsin	71.8
Oklahoma	101.1	Minnesota	77.7
Tennessee	125.7	Nebraska	55.1
W. Virginia.....	119.8	Ohio	84.0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average for 7 "dry" states		Average for 7 "wet" states	
122.0		78.8	

INSANITY.

United States Statistical Abstracts 1914, Page 59, Table No. 39—"Insane enumerated in hospitals in 1910," per 100,000 population. A comparison of 7 "dry" and 7 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Insane per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Insane per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	120.0	Louisiana	130.3
Kansas	172.2	Nebraska	166.9
Maine	169.5	Texas	104.0
Mississippi	110.1	Utah	91.6
N. Carolina	114.3	Florida	112.8

N. Dakota	108.8	Indiana	167.6
W. Virginia.....	141.0	Wyoming	111.0
Average number for 7 "dry" states....		133.7	Average number for 7 "wet" states....
			126.3

AGITATORS VS. THE PEOPLE.

THE public is gradually but slowly coming to realize the truth of the statement that the liquor contest is not one between the moral forces of the nation (which the Anti-Saloon League in grandiloquent style calls itself), and the manufacturers and distributors of liquors, but is one between the great majority of the American people, who desire to use the beverages of their choice in peace, quiet and moderation, and a few agitators who seek to deny them the right to do this.—Home Rule Blue Book.

SAVE THE BOY.

WE hear so much from the Prohibition orator about "saving the boy." There is an argument that refutes this statement, for besides the boy that the Prohibitionist wants to save, there is another boy whose welfare must be looked after.

The Anti-Saloon League wants to save the boy from the saloon and the "temptations of liquor." If the home influences of a young man are of the proper kind there need be no fear of the failure of that young man to succeed in life. In this nation there are vast numbers of families in which the children are familiar with beer, wine and whiskey and in these same families it is a rare thing to find an intemperate member. In Belgium, beer is as common a drink among the children as milk is in the United States, and in Belgium we find more people over 80 years of age than in any other country of the world.

The young man and young woman of today who want to achieve moral success in their lives must realize the existence of that law known as the "freedom of choice." All morality is based upon this law.

The young man who is placed in a narrow trench, at one end of which is a goal, and who is so placed that he is facing this goal and must walk toward it and cannot leave the path—this young man is not exercising free will. He deserves no credit for what he is doing because he has not had the opportunity to do otherwise. True morality is gained

only after the individual has decided what is bad and what is good and only after he has resisted the bad and has achieved the good. So the young man or woman living in the cloistered home—a home in which a constant surveillance is maintained to keep from the young folks the attractions, the happenings and the occurrences of daily life in the outside world, coming from this cloistered home, when the barrier of restraint is let down, is apt to fall. Constant association with the benefits and privileges of nature soon teach us by experience how to correctly use these benefits and privileges.

There need be no hue and cry of "save the boy" in regard to the liquor question if that boy receives proper home training and if he, himself, is the right kind of a boy. If a father or mother must fear for the welfare of their boy when he is out of their presence, and if there is any doubt in their minds as to his conduct and his possible danger when he is away from his home, then the parents of that boy are to blame.

The Prohibitionists' Argument.

Again we hear that if we wipe out the liquor industry we will save the next generation; we will have boys and girls who have never seen a saloon. Here, however, the argument of the Prohibitionist runs counter to a law of nature.

Men drink because of their appetite for drink; because of a natural desire, a natural craving for the beverage which they drink. Grant the absolute abolition of the liquor business as represented today by the legal manufacture of these beverages and it is safe to say that the drinking of alcoholic beverages or some similar substitute will continue. Every nation has some national beverage and this has always been true and always will be true. If the beverage is misused, regulation of its use follows, but it is folly and foolishness to believe that the beverage or some substitute can be made to disappear. Prohibition does, without a doubt, stop the legal manufacture and sale, but it does not stop the manufacture and use of the beverage.

As to that other boy. A dispatch from Bluefield, W. Va., March 12, 1914, told of a nine-year-old boy, said by the Federal authorities to be the youngest bootlegger on record, who was arrested in a raid by

the United States Marshal's posse in the mountains, 20 miles from Norton. According to Revenue Officers he was found together with an 18-year-old cousin operating a complete still which had a capacity of 30 gallons. This dispatch was printed in the Kansas City Star. Here, then, is one of the results of prohibition. The boy becomes a bootlegger, a moonshiner, and the tool of the blind tiger. He not only is in constant contact with the beverage, but further than that he is an associate in an illicit business. The patent medicine, vile whiskey and imitation beers, drugs, etc., that are dispensed in dry territory through the illicit sellers, will have a worse effect upon the boy than those beverages which are made under the Government's supervision and which are sold in places which are licensed and regulated by law.

There is another boy and that is the son of the wage-earner whose wage depends upon his position with the liquor industry. How about the hundreds of thousands of boys whose fathers are employed by the distillers, brewers, bottle works, allied industries, etc., and to whom prohibition means the loss of their income and the loss of their daily bread?

Boy Loses His Education.

Is it fair to assume that after a man has spent a number of years of his life as an apprentice and finally has achieved a position of trust through experience, bought by many years of service, to ask him to cease that occupation which is paying him a living wage and accept in exchange, employment as a common laborer? This is what the Prohibitionist demands. Aside from the loss to the individual man there is the loss to his family. His boy loses the opportunity of an education, he is prevented from getting the proper kind of food and clothing. There must be stinting and economy in the family budget. Moreover, in a state like Ohio, for example, where in one winter there were 200,000 unemployed; 200,000 men who were out of positions and were walking the streets ready to take any position that was available—Prohibition would add an additional 100,000 men.

The casting of these extra thousands of men into the army of the unemployed would flood the labor markets and the disastrous results which would fol-

low would affect not only those men who had lost their positions, but would affect those who are holding positions.

We must remember that all classes of labor are represented in the liquor industry. For example, thousands of teamsters take the beer and whiskey to the consumer. Then there are the brewers, the clerks, the stenographers, glassworkers, office boys, salesmen, carpenters, lithographers, printers—all these must seek work elsewhere.

Prohibitionists say that they can go into other lines of work; easily said but hard to do. In practically all trades one must serve an apprenticeship of three, four or five years. Many of those who would lose their positions are at an age when it would be very difficult to begin a new trade. One thing, though, is sure to happen, after a period of idleness all of these men thrown out of work by prohibition will begin to grow desperate; they will go to employers of labor and will say: "Look here, I need a job, my family is starving, the Prohibitionists have thrown me over the poverty line, I will work for half what you are paying your other men if you will just only give me something to do."

The employer, being a business man, sees an opportunity to gain, an opportunity to hire cheaper help. Again all labor suffers.

Prohibition is not the friend but the ENEMY of LABOR.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TEMPERANCE VIEWS.

ABRAMHAM LINCOLN, were he to return to earth, as his first act would without a doubt rebuke and repudiate the methods and personnel of the Anti-Saloon League, which pretends from time to time to receive inspiration from the sayings and speeches of the great emancipator.

The spectacularity, the hate, the denunciation, the bitterness, the invective and the underhand methods that characterize the Anti-Saloon League campaigns in behalf of Prohibition are the very things that Lincoln deplored and publicly spoke against.

Lincoln, in his love for his fellow-men, was a temperance advocate, but he believed in being charitable in an effort to decrease intemperance, he believed in converting the individual by appealing to

his character and in a manner to win his confidence. By the same token he was opposed to driving an individual, to denouncing him, to cursing and abusing him, always contending "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall."

"By virtue of half a dozen signatures, Berry and Lincoln became proprietors of the only mercantile establishment in the village."

"In the spring of the next year, finding their merchandise gaining them little or nothing, they concluded to keep a tavern in addition to their other business, and the records of the company according to Sangamon County, show that Berry took out a license for that purpose on the 6th of March, 1833." (From Nicolay & Hay, Vol. 1, Chapter 4, "Abraham Lincoln.")

Berry & Lincoln License.

A copy of the original license which appears below presents evidence which cannot be disputed:

Springfield, Wednesday, March 6, 1833.

Ordered that William F. Berry in the name of Berry and Lincoln have license to keep a tavern in New Salem to continue 12 months from this date, and that they pay one dollar in addition to six dollars heretofore paid as per Treasury receipt and that they be allowed the following rates (viz):

French Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	25
Peach Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Apple Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	12
Holland Gin per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Domestic per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	25
Rum per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whiskey per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast, dinner, supper.....	25
Lodging, per night.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horse, per night.....	25
Single feed.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast, dinner and supper for stage-passengers	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Who gave bond as required by law.

NOTE—One "bit" was a coin valued at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; one "fip" was a coin valued at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. A "bit" and a "fip"

therefore, would amount to $18\frac{3}{4}c$; 3 "bits" to $37\frac{1}{2}c$. This accounts for the prices listed opposite the articles mentioned in the license.

A study of the life and writings of Lincoln, will show to the unbiased mind that Abraham Lincoln was a temperance man and a temperance advocate in the correct sense; that is, he believed in moderation in the use of all things. The quotations that the Prohibitionists have used as coming from Lincoln, when those quotations have been authentic, have usually been statements which he made when speaking of the abuse and excessive use of liquors. Mr. Lincoln's ideas, however, upon the liquor question were far removed from those of the modern agitating Prohibition leader. The following extracts taken from his address delivered February 22, 1842, before the Springfield Washingtonian Temperance Society, will bear out the above statement.

"The preacher, it is said, advocates temperance because he is a fanatic, and desires a union of the church and state; the lawyer from his pride, and vanity of hearing himself speak; and the hired agent for his salary."

"Too much denunciation against dram-sellers and dram drinkers was indulged in. This I think was both impolitic and unjust. It was impolitic, because it is not much in the nature of man to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business; and least of all such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interest of a burning appetite.

* * * * *

Convince; Don't Dictate.

"To have expected them to do otherwise than they did—to have expected them not to meet denunciation with denunciation, crimination with crimination, and anathema with anathema—was to expect a reversal of human nature, which is God's decree and can never be reversed. When the conduct of men is designed to be influenced, persuasion, kind, unassuming persuasion, should ever be adopted. It is an old and true maxim "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall." So with man. If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say

what he will, is the great high road to his reason, and which when once gained, you will find but little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause really be a just one. On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned or despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and heart; and though your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel, and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than Herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw. Such is man, and so must he be understood by those who would lead him, even to his own best interests."

"Another error, as it seems to me, into which the old reformers fell, was the position that all habitual drunkards were utterly incorrigible, and therefore must be turned adrift and damned, without remedy in order that the grace of temperance might abound, to the temperate then, and to all mankind some hundreds of years thereafter. There is in this something so repugnant to humanity, so uncharitable, so cold-blooded and feelingless, that it never did nor ever can enlist the enthusiasm of a popular cause. We could not love the man who taught it—we could not hear him with patience. The heart could not throw open its portals to it—the generous man could not adopt it—it could not mix with his blood. It looked so fiendishly selfish, so like throwing fathers and brothers overboard to lighten the boat for our security, that the noble-minded shrank from the manifest meanness of the thing. And besides this, the benefits of a reformation to be affected by such a system were too remote in point of time to warmly engage many in its behalf. Few can be induced to labor exclusively for posterity; and none will do it enthusiastically. Posterity has done nothing for us; and theorize on it as we may, practically we shall do very little for it, unless we are made to think we are at the same time doing something for ourselves."

* * * * *

Lincoln on Personal Liberty.

Lincoln then proceeds to close his speech with the following words: "This is the one hundredth and tenth anniversary of the birthday of Washington; we are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked deathness splendor leaves it shining on."

George Washington, concerning whom Lincoln spoke with so much eloquence and reverence, was the owner of a distillery. In his will at Mt. Vernon, July 9, 1799, we read as follows:

"I, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, a citizen of the United States and lately President of the same, do make, ordain and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand and every page thereof subscribed with my name, to be my last will and testament, revoking all others:

"Item—to my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit and benefit of the whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life.

"As I also do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind with the LIQUORS and groceries which may be on hand.

Washington, a Distiller.

"I give and bequeath to the said Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate—all the land north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as described in the device of the other part of the tract to Bushrod Washington until it comes to the stone and three red or Spanish oaks on the knowl—thence with a rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason and me), thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run, by the tumbling dam of my mill, thence with the said run to the ford, aforementioned, to which I add all the land I possess west of said Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded

easterly and southerly thereby, together with the mill, DISTILLERY and all other houses and improvements on the premises, making together about two thousand acres, be it more or less."

(signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 9 July, 1799.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Fairfax, to-wit:

"I, F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, the said being a Court of Probate and of record, and having a seal, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last Will and Testament of George Washington, deceased, as the same appears of record in the will books of said county in Liber H, No. 1, folio 1, and that the original of said will is now on file in my said office in said county.

"IN TESTIMONY of all which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Fairfax, Virginia, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1912.

(Signed) F. W. RICHARDSON,

(SEAL.)

Clerk."

George Washington, who really gave us the liberty which is enjoyed today, was most certainly not a Prohibitionist. It was Washington that made possible a Lincoln, and the above gives absolute proof that Abraham Lincoln was not a Prohibitionist, and moreover, went so far as to stock a tavern, and to obtain a license for the sale of liquors. With these facts before us, how can the Anti-Saloon League claim otherwise?

The fact that Lincoln was a temperance advocate and not a Prohibitionist is substantiated by the following quotations taken from the sayings and speeches of the immortal President.

Lincoln also was a believer in "**Compensation.**"

In a speech delivered in Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854, in reply to Senator Douglas (Nicolay & Hay), Lincoln said:

"Option of abolishing slavery by States within their own limits. It was frequently spoken of by members of Congress, and by the citizens of Washington six years ago; and I heard no one express a doubt that a system of gradual emancipation with

compensation to owners would meet the approbation of a large majority of the white people of the district."

"Let Each Do As He Pleases."

Among his notes for speeches, October 1, 1858 (Nicolay & Hay, Volume IV, page 231), Lincoln wrote as follows:

"I am for the people of the whole nation doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for that of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concern no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters which concern nobody else."

In a speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1857 (Nicolay & Hay, Volume V, page 149), he said:

"I think a definition of 'popular sovereignty' in the abstract would be about this 'that each man shall do precisely as he pleases with himself, and with all those things that exclusively concern him; that a general government shall do all those things that pertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them.'"

Whitney in his "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln" (page 117), comments as follows:

"To Lincoln's practical mind the business and object of an army was to fight, and not to review, intrench and organize as the end in view. He was always saying to McClellan, 'YOU MUST ACT,' When he found that Grant would fight as a fixed rule of action, that atoned, in his opinion, for all his minor delinquencies. Some philanthropists came to Lincoln with horror depicted on their countenances, while Grant was in the wilderness, to protest against the appalling sacrifice of life. Lincoln listened to their protests, but all he would reply was, with a shrug of his shoulders, 'he fights.' At information that Grant was drunk at an important engagement, having been known to have several jugs of whiskey at headquarters, Lincoln responded. 'I wish I could send each of our generals a jug of that same whisky!'"

LINCOLN BOUGHT BRANDY.

Here is a copy of an historic document. It is a duplicate of an account taken from a ledger formerly kept by R. W. Diller, who, during Abraham Lincoln's earlier days, ran a drug store at 122 South Sixth Street, Springfield, Illinois. The intrinsic value of the page is based on the fact that anything concerning the immortal statesman is regarded with reverence by every citizen who appreciates the doctrine of personal rights. It has been contended by many that Mr. Lincoln was a Prohibitionist, and that furthermore, when he was quoted as having said, "Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of Temperance," he was being charged with something which he did not utter.

In order to prove the claims of the disciples of Personal Liberty and personal rights, that Mr. Lincoln not only opposed the doctrine of Prohibition, but that occasionally he even took a drink, the Bulletin sent a representative to the former home city of the young Illinois lawyer, and succeeded in procuring a copy of a running account kept by Mr. Diller against Abraham Lincoln. The account as it appears on the still well preserved pages is as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln,

In account with:

R. W. Diller,

122 So. 6th Street,

Springfield, Ill.:

1853.

Aug. 4—1 Pint Brandy	.....	\$0.50
" 12—1 " "	.....	.50
" 13—1 " "	.....	.50
Oct. 1—1 " "	.....	.50
" 8—2 Quarts "	.....

Mr. Diller is dead. His son, Isaac Diller, is the owner of the property. The drug store has passed on to the hands of Wm. A. Claypool, who sells liquor by the bottle, and lots of it.

The Chicago Liquor Association offered \$1,500 for the account book, but was refused. Therefore, the publisher of the Bulletin takes pleasure in presenting a fac-simile of the page to its readers as a real live up-to-date scoop.

The item shows a number of other items purchased, such as paregoric, tooth brushes, bay rum, etc., showing that Mr. Lincoln, like most people, had occasion to make frequent trips to the drug store.

Abraham Lincoln, Liberal.

The Bulletin's representative obtained added proof of Mr. Lincoln's habit by securing an affidavit from Manuel Smith, who had occasion to come in contact with Mr. Lincoln and his partner, Mr. Herndon. This supplemental document carries a great deal of interest. It is as follows:

"Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1915.

"I, Manuel Smith, of Harvard Park Division, Springfield, Ill., do hereby affirm the following to be true and accurate statements:

That I worked for fifteen (15) years for William Herndon, the former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, who was afterwards President of the United States; that I received as my share for tilling Mr. Herndon's land ($\frac{2}{3}$) two-thirds of the crop raised, and that during those fifteen years I had frequent conversations on diverse subjects with Mr. Herndon; and that on several occasions we talked about Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Herndon told me many times that on frequent occasions he and Mr. Lincoln took a drink together.

(His)
Manuel (X) Smith
(Mark)

Signed:
Witness to mark,
John Hall.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1915.

James Reilly,
Notary Public."

It is part of the story that every effort has been made to keep the public from learning the contents of the old Diller account book. It has been shown only to a few great admirers of the immortal Lincoln. Therefore, the Bulletin in presenting a facsimile of the Lincoln account congratulates its read-

ers upon the fact that it has established beyond any doubt the truth that the greatest humanitarian and the broadest statesman the world has produced, was opposed to Prohibition and knew by experience that a temperate indulgence in the cup that cheers, can work no harm to any person.—*Boldt's Bulletin*.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND PROHIBITION.

ASIDE from the fact that George Washington was a **distiller**, which fact has been absolutely proven by the evidence exhibited in his will, in which he bequeathed his **distillery** to his wife, etc., Washington was a lover and connoisseur of **wines**. He frequently referred to his "**Madeira**," which was his favorite **wine**.

We can best gain an idea of Washington's sentiments in regard to the liquor question, by quoting from statements which he made, taken from the writings of authors, who have published works concerning the life of our first President.

In the "Writings of George Washington," published in 1889, by Worthington Chauncy Ford, Volume 1, pages 1 and 2, there is found in a journal of a Survey, made on Wednesday, March 16, 1748, this statement:

"We set out early and finished about 1 o'clock and then traveled up to Frederick Town, where our baggage came to us. We cleaned ourselves (to get rid of ye game we had caught ye night before.) I took a review of ye town and returned to our lodgings where we had a good dinner prepared for us. **Wine** and **Rum Punch** in plenty, and a good feather bed with clean sheets, which was a very agreeable regale."

In Volume 9, page 302, in a letter dated July 13, 1781, to the Superintendent of Finance, Washington first refers to needed supplies, and then goes on to say:

"No magazines of **rum** have been formed. We have been in a manner destitute of that necessary article, and what we are now likely to draw from the several States will be from hand to mouth."

Rum for the Soldiers of '76.

This letter was written from his Headquarters, near Dobb's Ferry.

In Volume 9, page 354, again writing to the Superintendent of Finance, a letter dated "Chatham, August 27, 1781," says in part:

"You will be pleased to make the deposit of flour **rum** and salt meat at the Head of Elk, which I requested in a former letter. I am very fearful that about fifteen hundred barrels of salt provisions and thirty hogsheads of **rum**, which I directed to be sent from Connecticut and Rhode Island under convoy of Count de Barras, would not have been ready when the fleet sailed from Newport. Should that have been the case, the disappointment will be great. I would wish you to see whether a like quantity of those articles can be procured in Philadelphia or in Maryland, if we should find that they have not gone round from the eastward."

In Volume 11, pages 434 and 437, in a letter to Gouverneur Morris, dated in "New York, October 13, 1789," Washington says in part:

"Of plated ware may be made I conceive handsome and useful coolers for **wine** at and after dinner. Those I am in need of, viz.: eight double ones (for **Madeira** and **Claret**, the wine usually drank at dinner) each of the apertures to be sufficient to contain a pint decanter, with an allowance in the depth of it for ice at bottom so as to raise the neck of the decanter above the cooler between the apertures. A handle is to be placed by which these double coolers may with convenience be removed from one part of the table to another. For the wine after dinner, four quadruple coolers will be necessary, each aperture of which to be of the size of a quart decanter or quart bottle for four sorts of wine—these decanters or bottles to have ice at bottom, and to be elevated thereby as above—a central handle here also will be wanting.

"Should my description be defective, your imagination is fertile and on this I shall rely."

In Volume 12, page 233, in a letter dated March 31, 1789, addressed to "George A. Washington," we read as follows:

"As I shall want shingles, planks, nails, rum for harvest, scantling, and such like things, which would cost me money at another time, fish may be bartered for them."

No Objection to Distillery.

In Volume 13, in a letter to "William Pierce, on August 31, 1794, on page 19," Washington writes as follows:

"I have no objection to your putting up the still which is at Mount Vernon, if any advantages from it can be derived under the tax which is laid upon it."

In Volume 13, page 442, a letter dated "Mount Vernon, February 27, 1798," to "William Augustine Washington," says in part:

"I make use of no barley in my distillery (the operations of which are just commenced). Rye chiefly and Indian corn, in a certain proportion compose the materials from which the whiskey is made. The former I buy @ 4/6, for the latter I have not given more than 17/6, and latterly 17/—delivered at the distillery. It has sold in Alexandria (in small quantities from the wagons) at 16/ and 16/6 per barrel, but at what it goes now I am unable to inform you. So large a quantity as you have for sale may command a good price."

An unbiased study of the biographies and writings of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln will lead to but one conclusion, namely, that neither of these two great men were Prohibitionists. The foregoing quotations furnish ample proof of this fact.

WHY THE HOBSON RESOLUTION FAILED.

Arguments Against National Prohibition.

In Congress, December 22, 1914.

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The Resolution That Was Debated.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE....

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale thereof, are forever prohibited."

"Section 2. The Congress, or the States within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri.

"Mr. Speaker, in the days of witchcraft every man who dared to raise his voice against that madness was immediately suspected, and many were tortured and murdered merely because, as sensible men, they had appealed to the common sense of the people.

"We are reminded of those dark days by the prohibition movement of the present day. Again thousands are under a spell, and the man who has the courage to oppose it by appeals to reason is, if not burned at the stake, as were the witches, at least denounced as a tool of the liquor interests. A mental atmosphere has been created which tends to terrorize political parties, intimidate public men, silence the press, and stifle the honest opinions of the people generally.

"There is, of course, no doubt about the final outcome. In the twentieth century it is easier for human reason to triumph than it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A nation which has thrown off the shackles of despotism will not, for any length of time, tyrannize over itself.

"Unquestionably drunkenness may lead to insanity. So do some other excesses. The most reliable statistics of insanity gives as the causes: First, self-pollution and sexual excess; second, religious fanaticism or excessive zeal. And intemperance is given as the third cause. If the logic of prohibition is to prevail it would be right to unsex mankind, and also to forbid altogether those religious bodies whose practices or teachings lead to insanity. This alone shows the fatuity of unscientific reasoning on a profound and intricate social problem.

"Let me show you how fallacious their reasoning is. Indeed, it is both fallacious and superficial. Their whole case is based upon the assumption that by withholding the supply you can stop the demand; while, as a matter of fact, the supply of beverages—and of everything else, for that matter—is the effect and not the cause of the demand. If by confounding cause and effect you proceed from false premises it is quite natural that you will arrive at false conclusions. Suppose there were as many taverns in a city as there were houses, and, on the other hand, all the people were educated to be total abstainers, what would happen? Every tavern keeper would be starved to death. But, again, if you succeed in closing all the saloons, would this kill the appetite for drink? Not at all. The people would either find a way to manufacture it themselves, or they would resort to substitutes worse than liquor—to drugs such as opium, morphine and cocaine. Of this we have ample proofs; one of them being that the consumption of cocaine is relatively largest in prohibition states. Another is the testimony of responsible army officers before the Military Committee of this House to the effect that soldier boys stationed in Maine and Kansas have been discovered to receive supplies of cocaine from drug stores of the larger cities. And the use of this poison, mind you, is followed by direct attacks upon the brain cells. Furthermore, if people were compelled to concoct their own drinks, the vilest kind of rot-gut would

take the place of the pure and well-matured beverages which are now consumed. And have you ever considered that the process of home manufacture would be confined almost altogether to the strong spirituous drinks, because these alone can be made by primitive means.

"It is certainly plain from what I have said that you cannot cure the drink habit by attacking the supply. By legal edict you can destroy all the distilleries and all the breweries and all the saloons, but you cannot destroy or even control the human appetite by such means. The only successful way to serve the cause of true temperance will be to attack the demand, and this can only be done by moral suasion. Therefore, I make bold to say that if all the good men and women who are interested in this cause would use their combined influence to train the youth of the land in the art of self-control and moderation, instead of invoking the power of the law and the police club, their efforts would show much more substantial results."

Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas.

"The proposed amendment might very properly be entitled 'an amendment to legalize the illicit still in the United States.' It might well be entitled—'An act to encourage the manufacture of intoxicating drink by individuals,' for any man who can raise a few dollars to pay for a still can manufacture as much as he wishes. I am told that whiskey stills are advertised for sale at \$15 each.

"In states where a majority of the people want prohibition, you will have enforcement; in states where a majority are against the proposed amendment, you will not have enforcement unless you use Federal constabulary, and where is the man who wishes to see officers from one state sent to another state to aid in the enforcement of law? Such a condition is the first step toward Civil War. God forbid that we have such condition in any state of this Union. Remember, gentlemen, no law is stronger than the jury box.

"You are, therefore, proposing to surrender two hundred and sixty-seven millions of taxes, which the Government collects annually from the liquor traffic, and, in my judgment, you are proposing to bring upon the Nation a worse condition than you have

now. This two hundred and sixty-seven millions must be raised. It can only be raised by taxing something. Do you think the people of the nation are ready to pay two hundred and sixty-seven millions each year to try out an experiment?"

Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois.

"I believe that the great property interests involved in this question ought to be taken into account. The people who are connected with the manufacture and sale of liquor have believed in the past that they were engaging in a business which was recognized by the law. They have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the business in which they are engaged, and I believe that the Government of the United States as a just Government, and the American people, as a just people, ought not to decide a question of this importance without taking into account the propriety of compensating those whose property would be taken away."

Representative Edward E. Browne, of Wisconsin.

"It (National Prohibition) would mean the appointment of hundreds of thousands of Government officials—marshals and deputy marshals—by the political party in power to go into the various communities to enforce the law. This army of Federal marshals and deputies would be many times larger than the armed military force of the United States today. These officers would, of course, be clothed with authority to search and arrest, and with that power any political party, by intimidation or otherwise, could perpetuate itself in office, the rights of the people in the various communities would be transferred to their Representative at Washington, and the last vestige of the rights of the individual citizens or the local communities and the rights of the states would disappear.

"We all know that any law affecting the customs and habits of the people is very difficult to enforce unless there is a strong public sentiment in favor of it.

"The adoption of this amendment would be by State Legislatures, and would not be by a referendum vote of the people. A small state like Nevada, with a population of 90,000 people, would count just

as much as a state like New York with 9,000,000 people.

"Counterfeiting our currency is a difficult matter. It is condemned by every citizen in every locality, and yet it takes a large number of Secret Service men appointed by the Government to prevent it.

"How very easy would it be to manufacture wine and other alcoholic drinks in the United States and also to bring them in over the border without detection, and what an army of officers it would take searching the homes and the cellars of the people for illicit stills.

"How many United States marshals and deputies would it take to enforce a prohibition law in the city of New York, with five and one-half million inhabitants; Chicago, with two and one-half million inhabitants; Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco—all these cities mentioned aggregating in population over 13,000,000 inhabitants?

"How many thousand Federal marshals would it take to attempt the enforcement of a prohibition law in these cities? How many jury trials? How many convictions?

"The police force in New York alone is over 10,000, and other great cities' are relatively as large. The sympathy of the local officers would be on the side of public sentiment in these cities.

"There would be a constant conflict between this army of local police officers and the Federal officers in regard to the enforcement of the law."

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama.

"Of the taxes levied on liquors \$226,200,000 were received from internal revenue, and \$19,200,000 from customs, making the total \$245,400,000. Aside from the Federal Revenue, I find that the revenue derived by the states from licenses amounted to \$21,000,000, from counties \$6,600,000 and from incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over \$52,000,000, or a total that the states derived from liquor licenses of \$79,600,000. This makes the total in the United States from all sources \$325,000,000."

Representative T. Campbell Cantrill, of Kentucky.

"Our friends on the other side tell us that they have been successful in the states in the cause of

temperance. I accept Mr. Hobson as their greatest leader and best-posted adviser, and I quote from a letter which he addressed to President Wilson on September 30, 1914, on this subject:

“‘I am convinced that such an increased tax would wipe out of existence at least 50,000 blind tigers and would produce a net revenue of \$125,000,-000 to \$150,000,000. Let me call your attention to the fact that these blind tigers and blind pigs and other low dives that would be suppressed are the chief agents which debauch the boys. Investigation shows that the drunkard contracts his habits before he reaches his majority, and it is not drinking men that teach boys to drink, but these blind tigers operated systematically in spite of law and local regulations.’”

“If state regulation has built up 50,000 blind tigers in this country, how many more thousands will come as the result of national prohibition? The law can only be enforced in communities where public sentiment is back of it, and national prohibition to be enforced would require this country to be Russianized.

“There is in the land a great body of high-priced paid agitators who are clamoring for national prohibition. It is their profession, and members of this House should not be swept off their feet by demands from that body. The paid leaders have not dealt fairly with the great body of the people in the country. They have misled thousands of sincere, honest, and God-fearing people into believing that this resolution means prohibition, when in reality it means unrestricted manufacture of intoxicating liquors.”

Representative Julius Kahn, of California.

“Mr. Speaker, prohibition is not temperance. Temperance makes for human progress. It should be invoked in regard to our food, our drink, our dress, and even our physical exercise. As many people die from overeating as die from excessive use of alcohol. Excessive physical exercise has frequently led to heart failure and death. Temperance, not alone in the use of alcohol, but temperance in everything that affects the human race, is what should be taught in the homes and in the schools of this country. Temperance harms no one, on the contrary, it does good. Prohibition, on the

other hand, has generally resulted in making men liars, sneaks, and hypocrites. If men want liquor, they can invariably get it, and they can get it even in prohibition states."

Representative J. Henry Goeke, of Ohio.

Farm Products Used.

"In the course of 1913 corn and other farm products of the value of \$113,884,568 were used in the manufacture of liquors. This amount does not represent the value of the products so used in the Chicago and other markets, but the actual sum received by the growers, based upon the carefully compiled reports of the Department of Agriculture published from time to time.

"It is computed that in raising these products the farmer paid for labor a total of \$13,485,460, a sum sufficient to employ 74,919 persons for six months at an average wage of \$30 per month.

"Not over one in one thousand are drunkards. Are we to be asked for this one-tenth of 1 per cent. to wreck commerce, plunge millions of men and women into competition with other lines of trade and labor, make idle over 4,000,000 acres of farm land tilled by over 100,000 farmers, curtail the output of mines and mine labor supplies, the machinery for about 3,000 large plants in this country, curtail the labor and products of glass factories, lumber mills, supply companies, coal mines, and a thousand other lines of trade where men toil and capital has wrought to produce happiness and comfort for millions of families who are all more or less dependent upon the brewing interests for their prosperity?"

Representative Claude U. Stone, of Illinois.

"There is State-wide prohibition in Maine, and the Webb-Kenyon law prevents the overriding of that law by other States, and yet there are cities in Maine that have more shops per capita for the public sale of liquor than my home city, which is the greatest distilling city in the world. In parts of Maine candidates for sheriff, who have the enforcing of the law, cannot be elected to office if they do not give a public pledge that they will violate their oath of office and will not enforce the law. The same can be said of Georgia, another prohibition State. It is

for this reason that the people should be permitted to determine by their own votes the character of restraint that shall be placed upon themselves."

Representative Michael J. Gill, of Missouri.

"As a representative of labor on this floor, I am proud to stand in unison with my old associate and co-worker, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and state with added emphasis that it would be far better, far more wise, more moral, and a thousand times more desirable to take the position of organized labor on this question and insist on:

- (a) Increasing wages.
- (b) Shorter hours of work.
- (c) More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of:

- (1) Better tastes.
 - (2) Better aspirations.
 - (3) Higher ideals.
 - (4) Better standard of living.
 - (5) Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil.
 - (6) Better homes and surroundings for the poor—
- than try to effect statutory law that which must come from the ever-expanding consciousness of a world's people."

Representative John A. M. Odair, of Indiana.

"Under the Hobson plan anyone who desired to do so could fit up a still at a cost of from \$5 up, according to the amount of whisky he wanted to make, could manufacture all he wanted for his own use, and give all he wanted to give to his neighbors, regardless of their age, without violating the law. With the tax off, it would be so cheap that cafes, restaurants, and hotels could serve it free with meals which they would have the right to do under the Hobson resolution. Social and fraternal clubs would have the right to hire a distillery or brewery in my State, to manufacture a trainload of whisky or beer, and ship it to their club rooms, where it could not be sold, but could be given away to members of the club or anyone else, regardless of age, without violating the law. With the tax off, whisky would only cost about one-third of 1 cent a drink, and social clubs could fix their annual dues at \$10 per year, which would be sufficient to supply all the intoxicating liquors its membership could use."

"The fact is, Mr. Speaker, this resolution should have been labeled the 'Hobson free-whisky resolution' instead of the 'Hobson prohibition resolution.' In the language of my good friend from Indiana, Mr. Morris, under this resolution 'every lad would be his own moonshiner, and every lad would be his own bootlegger.' Whisky would be cheap and easy to get, and an era of drunkenness, with its attendant debauchery and crime, would sweep over this country such as the mind is scarcely able to conceive of."

Representative Everis A. Hayes, of California.

"Mr. Speaker, I represent a district which has more grape vineyards probably than any other district in the country. These vineyards are generally small, averaging usually, from 10 to 40 acres each. The owner of each of these practically has his all invested in his vineyard, and upon his yearly crop of grapes, himself and his family are dependent for their living. It should be said that these grapes are valueless for any purpose except wine making. For many years our State has maintained at public expense a viticultural commission and in every way encouraged the planting of vineyards and the development of the wine industry.

"Under these circumstances I cannot bring myself to believe that it is my duty to vote for a measure, the effect of which will be to render these little vineyards valueless. If this proposed constitutional amendment provided for compensating those who are directly and unavoidably damaged by its provisions, which it should do, I should feel very different about it. This was the method pursued a few years ago by the Cantons of Switzerland when they adopted prohibition, and it is the civilized, the only equitable way to proceed in this case."

Representative Andrew J. Barchfeld, of Pennsylvania.

"My district, the thirty-second congressional district of Pennsylvania, is the work-shop of the world. I represent a constituency of over 300,000 inhabitants in five city wards and the outlying boroughs and townships of Allegheny County, south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. In times of our prosperity, 100,000 men go each day, except the Sabbath, to the furnace door of the steel mills, the dark depths of

the coal mines, and the furious activity of the factories, many of them with their lives in their hands, and draw from the minerals and materials of the earth, the wealth of her resources.

"These people look upon alcoholic liquors as a right, inborn and God given. What Prohibitionist from the corn fields of Kansas, the cotton fields of Alabama, or the seacoast of Maine, where the bootlegger votes for prohibition, has a right to command a steel worker in my district that faces 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit at the furnace door, that he may not have his beer when his heat is ended. Stimulant to that constituent of mine is a food, and he would tell you it was a necessity. When the long day's work is over, the kind of a day's work that no agitator for prohibition can understand or appreciate, these men, as have their forefathers for generations, drink their beer, their wine, or their whisky, and they will defy all the prohibitionists in America to give one good reason why they should not.

"Let me tell you that in times of prosperity, the Jones & Laughlin, American Iron and Steel Works employs 10,000 men; the United States Steel corporation, 22,000 men; and the Pittsburg Coal Co., 11,000 men; and other industries similar great numbers in my district, and without drunkenness or excess these men demand places near the mills where they can secure their whisky and their beer, a bowl of soup and a ration of meat, that will replace the mighty energies they expand upon their labors.

"I am a doctor of medicine by profession. The Hobson resolution begins with the statement that "Exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison." As a physician, I state that this is either a play on words or an outright misstatement. In either event it is misleading, and flies in the face of medical practice and physiological science.

"I, in part, represent the church people of Pittsburg; and we have as many church members in Pittsburg as they have in the whole state of Maine. Allegheny County has as many church members as the whole State of Kansas. More than that, we have a greater percentage of church members in Pittsburg than can be found in any prohibition state or

district anywhere in the United States. Pennsylvania and New York have one and one-half times as many church people as all the prohibition States of the Union put together.

"So I assume to speak for the majority of the church people as well as others of my constituents, and I do not leave that to Brother Hobson or the officers of the Anti-Saloon League.

A World-Old Problem.

"So far as this scientific aspect of the liquor question is concerned incidentally, it is exactly the same today that it has been since that early day in the dawn of civilization when alcoholic liquors were first made a part of the civilized human's diet—I refer all true students of this great question to the report of the Committee of Fifty on the Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem, published in 1905. The conclusions reached by that eminent body of impartial investigators are at variance with the new discovery. Undoubtedly, however, in the prohibition propaganda we will always have the type of expert who, for his preconceived notion or the mere sake of his employment, will reach the kind of conclusions which Captain Hobson has so elaborately set forth when he demonstrated that three ounces of alcohol, instead of having a food value or a fair effect of stimulation, was truly the great destroyer.

"I am not defending alcohol for excessive use or advocating its use at all, I decry drunkennes as much as Captain Hobson, and we have little of it in Pittsburg. I simply say that wanton denunciation of alcohol does more harm than good; that we should honestly teach temperance and not dishonestly preach prohibition; that we should, above all, tell the truth and abstain from lies, and remember that after all each man must control himself and if he uses liquors be temperate in their use. It is well to remember that a man may kill himself by overeating, and that a favorite method of committing suicide in China is by eating a half cupful of common table salt at one sitting."

PROHIBITION NOT WANTED IN FRANCE.

THE prohibitionists are daily publishing accounts of the progress which their propaganda is making in war-ridden Europe, and are attempting to

use the garbled reports which they present as an argument for national prohibition in the United States.

The falsity of these statements by which the prohibitionists seek to obtain publicity for their cause shows up very plainly in the following verbatim report from M. Henri Schmidt, in a recent number of the *World's Work*:

The leader in the fight against absinthe in France is a German-named deputy from the hard-drinking Vosges district, Henri Schmidt. He was returned to the Assembly and introduced the bill which put an end to absinthe in France.

He is a type of officer quite familiar in France, tall, athletic, serious. Although engrossed in the affairs of war, he was able to put them aside, and proceeded directly to tell me what I wanted to know.

No Puritanism in Movement.

"You must understand at once," he says, "that our struggle for temperance in France is different from the struggle in England and the United States. We have no intention of attempting prohibition. There is nothing of Puritanism in our movement. We are not interested in making the French people a race of teetotalers. It would not be possible, and we would not care to accomplish it, if it were. We have nothing against wine and light beers. I drink them, and so do the other members of the Assembly who are fighting alcoholism.

"There is another point in which our problem in France is different from yours. It is only about fifty years old. It began with the discovery of absinthe. Alcoholism is a comparatively new word in the French language. Until very recent years the French dictionary referred to it as a disease of the cold countries. There was then practically no alcoholism in France. For France, up to the middle of the last century, was a nation of wine-drinkers. There was very little drunkenness and hardly any physical degeneration from drink."

All this does not sound as if an organization on a par with the Anti-Saloon League would "get very far" in France.

FORCE VS. FREE WILL.

No true man looks
To statute books
For moral guide and might;
To banish sin
He looks within,
And triumphs in the right.

'Tis true, a State
May legislate
On moral lines, but then
It is a fake,
For laws can't make
Sober or Godly men.

He but disputes
Man's attributes,
His inbred virtues strong,
Who says he's prone,
If left alone,
To sway from right to wrong.

Freemen despise
Those legal lies
Framed to defeat free will,
- And hate the course
That's shaped by force,
Whether for good or ill.

But now we'll see
Morality
Taught by strict legal rules;
All men will share
Compulsive prayer,
Worship, and Sunday schools.

For now the State
Must regulate
Man's private life and worth,
And all his needs
And churchly creeds
Be shaped by law from birth.

By the old plan
'Twas God made man,
And God that saved from sin,
For God, not laws,
Wiped out man's flaws,
And made him strong within.

S. M. G.—A Son of Virginia.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

A SHORT, pithy and intensely interesting article on a subject which is giving thousands of serious-minded men food for thought is found in the Magazine of Wall Street for April 17. This article is headed, "The Financial Results of Prohibition," and is written by W. R. Couch. It speaks in emphatic tones for itself. Here it is:

"What would be the result if the entire liquor industry in the United States were wiped out? This is the momentous issue facing the people now—and yet the subject is not discussed seriously and honestly by the press.

"The following figures can be verified by consulting the government's statistics:

Capital invested in the liquor industry	\$1,294,583,426.00
Annual disbursements other than wages	1,121,696,097.36
Annual disbursement for wages.....	453,872,553.00
Total	\$2,870,152,076.36

Out of 257 industries specified by the United States census of 1910 only five had a larger amount of capital invested than the liquor industry.

"The value of farm products used are as follows:

Barley	\$55,236,641
Corn	30,924,335
Wheat	869,938
Rice	7,288,786
Hops	11,155,215
Rye	4,604,476
Molasses	2,056,626
Fruit	751,835
Other products.....	626,119

"Applying mathematics to the United States census report you will find that during 1913 the liquor interests contributed \$13,485,460 to farm labor, or a sum sufficient for the employment of 7,419 persons for six months at \$30 per month. The liquor industry and the allied industries give employment to considerably over 1,000,000 people, and if their dependents are considered, a grand total of about 4,000,000 persons are involved.

Means Increased Taxes.

"The retail liquor trade alone pays \$199,438,882 per annum for rent—and this does not include hotels, etc., that will be seriously affected. There will be thousands of buildings vacant, with the result, if supply and demand mean anything, that real estate values will decrease, but taxes will increase because of a decreased revenue to state and government.

"The amount of insurance carried by the retail trade alone is estimated at approximately \$226,772,180. The annual disbursements for license fees for 1913 amounted to \$109,254,044—a goodly sum to make up by direct taxation, and this does not include fees from drug stores, grocery stores and such establishments that distribute liquor. There is approximately \$500,000,000 collected annually in federal, state, county and city taxes from the liquor business which will be wiped out by prohibition. There would be a deficit in the national treasury under prohibition of at least \$325,000,000 a year.

New York Interests.

"What would prohibition and local option mean to New York state alone? There are 152,000 persons employed—annual wages paid, \$128,000,000; value of product in trade, \$842,000,000; internal revenue tax for 1914, \$72,000,000; number of farms devoted to hops culture, 2,227; acreage, 12,850."

"RUM" A MERE VULGARISM.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was one of the clearest thinkers of his day, and one of the most valued contributors to American literature.

He detested prohibition, as he did every other form of bigotry and hypocrisy founded upon fallacy. When a second attempt was made to fasten prohibition on his state (Massachusetts) after the law had been tested and repealed, Dr. Holmes was one of the leaders in the fight against it. His opinions on this question are well expressed in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," when he referred to the French wine with enthusiasm, and in reply to the divinity student's question if he believed in a diet of rum, makes the old autocrat say:

"Rum, I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from mollasses and the noblest juices of the

vineyard. Burgundy, 'in all its sunset glow' is rum. Champagne, 'soul of the foaming grape of Eastern France,' is rum. Hock, which our friend, the poet, speaks of as:

"The Rhine's breast-milk, gushing cold and bright,
Pale as the moon and maddening as her light'."

is rum. Sir, I repudiate the loathsome vulgarism as an insult to the first miracle wrought by the Founder of our religion. I believe in temperance, nay, almost in abstinence, for healthy people. I trust that I practice both. But let me tell you there are companies of men of genius into which I sometimes go, where the atmosphere of intellect and sentiment is so much more stimulating than alcohol, that if I thought fit to take wine it would be to keep me sober. Among the gentlemen I have known, few, if any, were ruined by drinking. My few drunken acquaintances were generally ruined before they became drunkards. The habit of drinking is often a vice, no doubt—sometimes a misfortune—as when an almost irresistible hereditary propensity exists to indulge in it—but oftenest of all a punishment."

The old autocrat then remarked:

"Men get intoxicated with music, with poetry, with religious excitement, oftenest with love. Ninone de l'Enclos said she was so easily excited that her soup intoxicated her, and convalescents have been made tipsy by a beefsteak."

THE NEED OF DEFENSE.

THERE are national publications running now in the advocacy of the prohibition of those things which make life worth while—those things which help us forget the sordidness of our usually hum-drum living.

Münsterberg, in his "American Problems," discussing "Prohibition and Temperance," has this to say:

"The inhibition by alcohol, too, may have in the right place its very desirable purpose, and no one ought to be terrified by such physiological statements, even if inhibition is called a partial paralysis. Yes, it is partial paralysis, but

no education, no art, no politics, no religion, is possible without such partial paralysis. What else are hope and belief and enjoyment and enthusiasm but a re-enforcement of certain mental states, with corresponding inhibition—that is paralysis—of the opposite ideas? If a moderate use of alcohol can help in this most useful blockade, it is an ally and not an enemy. If wine can overcome and suppress the consciousness of the little miseries and of the drudgery of life, and thus set free and re-enforce the unchecked enthusiasm for the dominant idea, if wine can make one forget the frictions and pains and give again the feeling of unity and frictionless power—by all means let us use this helper to civilization. It was a well-known philosopher who couples Christianity and alcohol as the two great means of mankind to set us free from pain. But nature provided mankind with other means of inhibition; sleep is still more radical, and every fatigue works in the same direction; to inhibit means to help and to prepare for action.”

Continuing, he says:

“What would result if prohibition should really prohibit, and all the inhibitions which a mild use of beer and wine promise to the brain really be lost? The psychological outcome would be two-fold: certain effects of alcohol which serve civilization would be lost; and, on the other hand, harmful substitutions would set in. *To begin with, the nation would lose its chief means of recreation after work.* We know today too well that physical exercise and sport is not real rest for the exhausted brain-cells. The American masses work hard throughout the day. The sharp physical and mental labor, the constant hurry and drudgery produce a state of tension and irritation which demands before the night’s sleep some dulling inhibition if a dangerous unrest is not to set in. Alcohol relieves that daily tension most directly.”

Hugo Münsterberg, professor of Psychology of Harvard University, has made a wise though frank statement in the above, and his utterances carry weight, coming as the words of one who really thinks.

"RECOGNIZED NECESSITIES OF A LAWFUL BUSINESS."

NO decision of greater importance to the friends of the liberal interests of the United States was ever rendered than that handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 26, 1914, establishing the right of distillers to issue warehouse receipts for whisky stored in bonded warehouses in the manner and form which has prevailed for over fifty years.

It was this right which was attacked and which has been sustained by the court of last resort in our land. The importance of this decision cannot be overestimated.

In this case, No. 115—October Term 1913 in the closing paragraph of the text the court has this to say: **"But we know of no ground for thus condemning honest transactions which grow out of the recognized necessities of a lawful business."**

So the Supreme Court of the United States has endorsed the business of selling beer, wine and whiskey. What then of the howls to the contrary of the Anti-Saloon League?

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

Official Statistics Refute Prohibitionists' Theory.

THE American Statistical Association issues a quarterly publication, which, under date of September 15, 1915, contained an article entitled "A Study of the Causes of Industrial Accidents." The abstracts from this article which follow need no additional comment, as they speak for themselves:

"Discussing the Prohibition conditions in New York State the author of this article says:

"Although further reports must be awaited, giving detailed statistics of accident causes in New York State, yet there is one vital fact already available from the records of the legal department of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission throwing light upon the mooted question of personal negligence. In view of the provisions of this act making intoxication a cause of exclusion of awards, it is important to inquire into the results. The Legal

Department says there were but a very small number of cases—not more than 100 in a total of 18,930 awards allowed—in which the question of intoxication was raised by either the employee or insurance carrier, and that in no single case did the Commission decide that the injuries were due solely to intoxication, nor was a single claim disallowed on the grounds of intoxication. It is evident that this element so frequently alleged as a fertile cause of accidents was not observable in the investigations made in New York State.

New Jersey's Sad Experience.

Referring to New Jersey he says:

“The New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted in 1911, intoxication was included among the acts of ‘negligence,’ which might invalidate a claim. The report from New Jersey for 1913 says: ‘Of 4,276 cases entitled to compensation, the greater part were settled promptly. The fact that of all the cases reported as compensated, 93.2 per cent were settled automatically, i. e., without reference to a court, speaks well for the law. This fact evidently shows that willful negligence, whether in the form of intoxication or in the other ways described in the act, was so nearly absent as a factor as to be dismissed from consideration.’”

Quoting statistics from the report of the Massachusetts Industrial Board the writer says:

“In view of the assertions frequently made that Monday is the principal accident day, due to the effects of ‘Sunday celebration,’ these statistics showing results contrary to that view are instructive. The statistics given for the year 1914, for non-fatal accidents, would seem to show there were more accidents on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, than on Monday.”

The report continues:

“So far as wilful negligence (including intoxication) may enter into the matter of fault, there is, judging from the returns, hardly any of it admixed with the causes of industrial accidents in Massachusetts. Of 156 cases contested by appeal to the arbitration committees or to the courts,

from July 12, 1912, to June 30, 1913, there were only 4 cases in which there was any charge of intoxication, and in only 2 cases were claims denied on that ground."

Negligence a Big Factor.

"The records of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that in only 4 or 5 cases out of the 18,139 cases up to January 1, 1915, has the employer made any claim that the employe was intoxicated, and in only 1 case has the Commission found that the injury was caused by intoxication. In view of these returns, the question of intoxication is not to be seriously considered as a direct cause of industrial accidents in Wisconsin."

"California reports say: 'No substantiation is found in these returns for the extreme assertion, so often made, that the bulk of accidents happen on Monday and are the result of the use of alcohol on Sunday.'

"In its first annual report that of 1912, the Industrial Insurance Commission of the State of Washington says: 'Framers of compensation acts in other states and of the Federal Bills for railway employees engaged in interstate commerce have devoted considerable attention to intoxication as productive of work accidents.' The records of this Commission do not show many cases of intoxication."

In summing up the matter the statistician says:

"The returns show that deliberate recklessness or intoxication is not frequent as a cause of accidents, in fact is so exceedingly slight as not to require serious consideration in the analysis of the immense number of accidents occurring in the United States annually. This conclusion seems to be further borne out by the statistics in the federal report dealing with the cases under the United States Workmen's Compensation act of 1908. Of 406 contested cases in four years (in the total number of accidents, the majority of the claims of which were allowed) negligence or misconduct was alleged in 80 cases and in only 1 case was intoxication charged, and that charge was not substantiated by the courts."

PROHIBITION IN DIXIE.

Official Light Thrown on Dry States in the South.

“**F**INANCE” of November 13, 1915, contained an interesting article covering the success of Prohibition in the South.

The people of the South, without seeking information from either the officials of the “wet” or the “dry” organizations “sought light on the question from the only unprejudiced source—officials who receive and disburse moneys of the municipalities and the states.”

Alabama's \$3,000,000 Deficit.

Alabama is now struggling with a deficit of about \$3,000,000, which appears to be the result of prohibition. To bring the municipal conditions, in concrete form, into plain review, we will cite the city of Birmingham. This city, according to an editorial published in the Survey of September, 1915, has discontinued its street cleaning and garbage collection. It has dispensed with its health officer, city physician and market inspector, extinguished half the lights, cut the school term from nine to seven months, and reduced by 10 per cent the salaries of teachers, who were receiving over \$75 a month. It has discontinued one-third of its police force, and put the remainder on a twelve-hour shift. It has closed several fire stations, stopped every cent of its appropriations to hospitals, children's homes and charities, and reduced by one-third the allowance for the maintenance of parks. In short, the city has cut its expenses \$340,000. It was compelled to make this cut because it costs the city \$1,228,629 a year to operate, and only \$896,556 was available.

Then again more people are engaged in the production of illicit liquor in Alabama than ever before, despite the earnest efforts of the secret service officials to stamp it out. There were 179 illicit distilleries seized and destroyed in 1906; in 1914 the number had risen to 308.

Dry Georgia's Condition.

For lack of funds Georgia has been compelled to hold up the salaries of school teachers, and recently

has had to place an additional \$3,500,000 bond issue on the market. Several cities and counties of Georgia, however, derive considerable revenue from licensing beer saloons, otherwise the deficit would be still greater.

Prohibition in Georgia has been the means of stimulating the illicit sale of intoxicants on a scale never before experienced. There were 802 illicit distilleries seized in 1914 as against 373 in 1906.

Tennessee's \$6,000,000 Loss.

What has been the effect of seven years of prohibition in Tennessee? At least \$6,000,000 worth of property was destroyed and 10,000 men thrown out of employment as an initial result, while the final result, as it appears at this writing, is that the expense of the state government has more than doubled since the law went into effect, and there is a deficit of \$1,022,000 in the state revenues.

As a consequence of the loss in revenues, taxes have been greatly increased. The tax commission of the Tennessee State Manufacturers' Association, after an exhaustive investigation, reported: "There is a tendency throughout the state to increase taxes on an already over-burdened people, both by constant increase of the assessments as well as the rate. Economy in public affairs, whether state, city or county, is the exception and not the rule."

It was boldly stated before the law was passed that the saloon was the cause of crime and that once it was extinguished the police force of the state would be greatly reduced; but the results have not borne out this theory. There have been so many violations of the prohibition law, and so varied were the surreptitious methods employed, that in Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga it has been found that if the law was to be even partially enforced a much larger police force was necessary. The employment of these extra policemen and a greatly increased cost of criminal prosecution has about doubled the state and municipal expense for dealing with crime since prohibition went into effect.

Illicit distilleries have abounded in Tennessee as in other Southern prohibition States. In the year 1906 there were but 54 establishments of this kind seized, while in 1914, 249 were destroyed.

Nashville's Complicated Finances.

Nashville, in particular, has been plunged into serious financial trouble. Without submitting the question to a vote of the people the city sold bonds in the sum of \$987,000 to make up a deficit brought about largely by the cutting off of privilege licenses money formerly paid by liquor sellers. This fact, joined with muddled municipal matters, led to a motion on the part of certain citizens and taxpayers to have a receiver appointed for the city. The motion was granted in the Court of Chancery, but was reversed by the higher courts on the grounds that no law existed by which a municipality could be thrown into receivership.

The enforcement of the law in Tennessee has made vacant more than six hundred business houses in the four largest cities of the state, and 75 per cent of them are vacant today. They formerly yielded to their owners an average monthly income of \$50. Thus it will be seen that there is an economic loss to these property owners of about \$360,000 a year.

Taxes in Dry West Virginia.

In July, 1915, West Virginia entered its first year of state-wide prohibition, and a year's experience has resulted in the highest rate of taxation ever known in the history of the state. The Yost law deprived the state treasury of \$650,000 a year in licenses formerly taken out by the liquor dealers. The several counties of the state that had retained the license system under local option were deprived of a like amount. The state increased taxes of all kinds to make up the loss and the cities and counties did the same. As a consequence, taxes are higher than ever before throughout the state.

Litigation over arrests for violating the prohibition law has choked the courts until there is a demand for new tribunals and a greater number of officers. Judging by the many cases and the testimony given at trials, liquor is still plentiful in the state.

The story of State-wide Prohibition seems to be the same in every commonwealth that has allied itself officially with the "dry" movement.

The Anti-Saloon League, after passing through a given state, leaves in its path financial chaos, social distress and an inevitable "demoralized view of all laws."

The Wise Words of Taft.

This condition is well summed up in the work, "Four Aspects of Civic Duty," by Wm. H. Taft:

"Nothing is more foolish, nothing more utterly at variance with sound policy than to enact a law which, by reason of conditions surrounding the community is incapable of enforcement. Such instances are sometimes presented by sumptuary laws, by which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under penalties in localities, where the public sentiment of the immediate community does not and will not sustain the enforcement of the law. In such cases the legislation usually is the result of agitation by the people in the country districts, who are determined to make their fellow citizens in the city better. The enactment of the law comes through the country representatives, who form a majority of the legislature, but the enforcement of the law among the people who are generally opposed to its enactment, and under such circumstances the law is a dead letter. In cases where the sale of liquor cannot be prohibited in fact, it is far better to regulate than to attempt to stamp it out.

"By the enactment of a drastic law and the failure to enforce it, there is injected into the public mind the idea that laws are to be observed or violated according to the will of those affected. I need not say how altogether pernicious such a loose theory is. . . . The constant violation or neglect of any law leads to a demoralized view of all laws."

STATISTICS.

IT has been said there are three kinds of liars: liars, durn liars, and **statistics**.

Statistics, properly and intelligently interpreted and applied, are of value. However, there is no other means of argument more abused than the method of using statistics.

Let us turn the X-ray on some "dry facts." They tell us that in many of the counties of Kansas there are no poor. They **do not** tell us that in many of these counties **there are no poor-houses**. Let us

take insanity statistics—a comparison of “wet” Ohio with “dry” Kansas.

What if Ohio has more insane in her institutions than Kansas? Is that an argument for Prohibition? Most certainly it is not. If Ohio is humane enough, progressive enough and sufficiently active socially, to build and maintain the needed number of insane asylums, then practically all of the insane in Ohio will be found in these institutions. If, on the other hand, Kansas, with overcrowded asylums, fails to properly assume the care of her insane, many of these unfortunates will remain at large or be found in almshouses and other institutions. When the census-taker appears, he naturally finds more insane in percentage to the population in Ohio than in Kansas. Does this mean an argument for Prohibition? If a state is near bankruptcy, because of the loss of revenue through Prohibition, that state cannot properly provide for the care of those “social misfits” within her boundaries.

The big, progressive license states are alive to their social responsibilities. The moribund, sleeping Prohibition states are shirking their responsibilities to their unfortunate citizens.

A bit of earnest thought is necessary in connection with the reading of statistics—especially “dry” ones.—“The Other Side.”

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO PROHIBITION.

“It’s a long way to Prohibition,
It’s the wrong way to go.
It’s a sure way to bring Perdition
To the greatest State I know.
Let’s all stick together,
Let this be our cry—
It’s a long, long way to Prohibition
And we’ll not go dry.”

THE HOBSON GERM OF INCONSISTENCY.

“WE do not say that a man shall not drink. We ask for no sumptuary action. We do not say that a man shall not drink or make liquor in his own home for his own use. Nothing of that sort is

involved in this resolution. We only touch the sale. A man may feel that he has a right to drink, but he certainly has no inherent right to sell liquor. A man's liberties are absolutely secure in this resolution. The liberties and sanctity of the home are protected. The liberties of the community are secure, the liberties of the county are secure and the liberties of the state are secure."—Hobson, in the Congressional Record, December 22, 1914, page 586.

Oh, inconsistency, thou art a germ!

According to Hobson, then, it is all right to drink, all right to have liquor, all right to make liquor for your own use, but all wrong to sell it.

If drinking is the cause of all the things that Hobson claims in the seven full pages of his speech in the Congressional Record, then how is he going to remedy these evils by amendment for National Prohibition, if he openly endorses by voice and his pen, the **right** to drink, possess and to make liquors in so far as the **individual** is concerned?

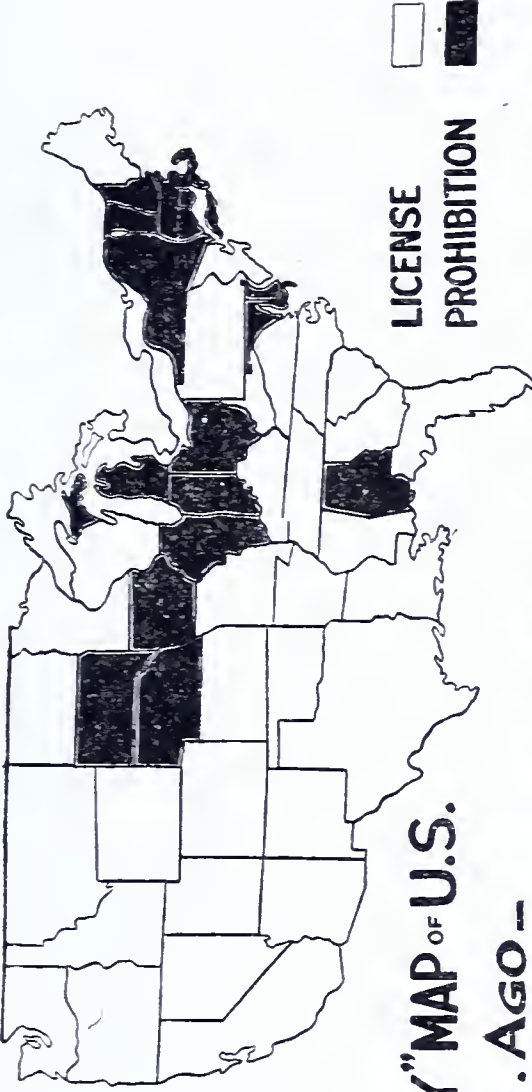
If there is no harm in the individual, drinking, making and using these beverages, wherein lies the harm in **some** individuals selling these beverages? If Hobson as quoted above is right, then the principle of Prohibition is wrong, and if Prohibition is right, then Hobson must be wrong. But, as a paid employee of the Anti-Saloon League in "good grace," Hobson evidently speaks with authority, especially as he was the official leader of the "drys" in the debates in Congress on the "National Prohibition" question.

This piece of inconsistency is without a parallel in the history of statesmanship. Think of this monumental piece of hypocrisy, claiming that he desires to relieve the alleged evils of the liquor business and still willing to endorse the manufacture and use of beer, wine and whisky in so far as the individual is concerned! Hobson evidently realizes that as long as there is a demand, the supply will be forthcoming. One of two things must be true: Either all the statements of Hobson as to the evil effects of these beverages are false statements, or Hobson and his followers are not sincere and thoroughly hypocritical in their campaign for Prohibition.

We will have more to say of Hobson and his speech in a later issue.—"The Other Side."

VOTE ON HOBSON AMENDMENT.

<u>FOR</u>		<u>AGAINST</u>	
(NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN AND POPULATION OF TOWNS THEY REPRESENT)		CITIES OF	
CITIES OF		CITIES OF	
LESS THAN 10000	██████████ 129 MEMBERS	MORE THAN 25000	██████████ 109 MEMBERS
" " 25000	██████████ 26 MEMBERS	" " 100000	██████████ 68 MEMBERS
" " 50000	██████████ 19 MEMBERS	NEARLY 2/3 OF THE VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION WAS FROM TOWNS OF LESS THAN 10000 POPULATION	
" " 100000	██████████ 10 MEMBERS		
MORE " 100000	██████████ 13 MEMBERS		



"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF U.S.

50 YRS. AGO -

SIXTEEN STATES ADOPTED AND REPUDIATED PROHIBITION

DURING THIS PERIOD. 1850 - 1890

MAINE, BANNER DRY STATE.

"Dismal Record" follows in Wake of Prohibition Since 1851.

"PROHIBITION" is the name given to an article which appeared in the November North American Review, written by L. Ames Brown.

Speaking of drunkenness and illegal selling of liquors in the "dry" state of Maine, the writer says:

"Records of the number of commitments to jail for intoxication and illegal selling of liquor furnish impressive evidence as to the farcical character of prohibition in recent years. In 1898, 6,425 persons were committed to Maine jails, of whom 2,967 were committed for intoxication and 178 for illegal selling. The figures for subsequent years follow:

	Total commitments.	For intoxication.	For illegal selling.
1899.....	6,182	2,901	200
1900.....	5,427	3,259	180
1901.....	5,270	2,851	298
1902.....	5,297	3,193	234
1903.....	4,608	2,364	346
1904.....	5,681	2,642	281
1905.....	5,412	3,035	571

"The jail commitments for intoxication are merely a partial record of the amount of public drunkenness in these years, for in the small communities only the most obstreperous street drunkards who made nuisances of themselves were arrested, while thousands of intoxicated persons were assisted to their homes by acquaintances or even local authorities."

Maine's Long "Dismal Record."

Later Mr. Brown shows how the "dismal record of public drunkenness continues":

	Total commitments.	For intoxication.	For illegal selling.
1906.....	4,483	1,980	429
1907.....	5,769	2,934	441
1908.....	6,646	3,609	707

He says:

"One of the chief reasons for this steady increase under the Sturgis law was that, under the more open violations that had been tolerated previously, a greater proportion of ale, beer, and light wines had been sold. The bulk of these beverages prevented their being handled to advantage surreptitiously under the more stringent enforcement of the law, and it resulted that large quantities of ardent spirits, oftentimes of poorer quality, were consumed. The quantity of liquors now vended by the Maine bootleggers were for the most part manufactured from the worst and most poisonous varieties of alcohol. Epitomizing the effect of prohibition on public intoxication, it may be observed that arrests for drunkenness in Maine averaged 25.5 per 1,000 population, as against 18.5 for all the other New England States."

In 1912, the Constitutional Amendment for state-wide prohibition was re-submitted to a popular vote in the State of Maine. Commenting upon the outcome of this election, the Honorable C. W. Davis, Secretary of State of Maine, said:

Electorate Honestly Wide Apart.

"In the September election, in one of the most strenuous campaigns the state has ever witnessed, a campaign in which the friends of the prohibition law mustered to their aid the most influential platform orators the nation could produce, a campaign in which the churches were organized, their pulpits turned into political forums, in which the children were organized and equipped with campaign songs, in which a publicity fund estimated at approximately \$200,000, with every one of the 520 towns supplied with oral and written arguments, and with but little work on the part of the opposition, the prohibitory law which went into the constitution in 1884 by a majority of 45,000 was retained by a paltry 758 votes. Even this slender margin was in doubt for many days, as the first returns,

known as the Secretary of State's returns, gave the result as 60,487 for repeal and 60,461 for retaining the law; a majority of 26 for repeal. The final returns of municipal officers made to the Governor and Council, after the corrections and changes, placed the official vote as follows: 60,095 for repeal and 60,853 for retention of the law.

The result of this election, if it proves anything, proves that the electorate of Maine were honestly wide apart in their views as to the value of the law. Eight of the sixteen counties in the state voted against the law, and the cities by a majority of 10,000 voted against it. With the population in character and growth but slightly changed, 60,095 voted against the law as compared with the 23,413 who voted against it in 1884."

"By a paltry 758 votes" Maine managed to stay in the "dry" column. But under what conditions? The foregoing statistics show at what cost Maine is remaining a prohibition commonwealth. How long some states in the Union will continue to swallow this kind of propaganda is a question which all sane students of government are asking themselves.

Anent Consumption of Liquors.

Speaking of the decrease in the consumption of liquors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, Mr. Brown says:

"There was a decrease of 14,983,333 gallons of ardent spirits and 6,358,744 barrels of fermented liquors. The Anti-Saloon League official publications immediately laid claim to the credit for this decrease on behalf of the prohibition movement. These publications computed that the per capita consumption in the fiscal year 1915 was 20.53 gallons, which was the lowest since 1905. Without undue disparagement of the claims of the prohibitionists, however, I may state the opinion that a considerable proportion of the decrease should be attributed to the wave of economy that spread over the country a year ago. Supporting this view, it may be mentioned

that the country, according to the same internal revenue report, consumed nearly 680,000,000 fewer cigars than in the previous year."

The conclusion to which the author comes is the inevitable one after a thoughtful and thorough investigation of prohibition and its effect has been made. "One general conclusion seems unavoidable in the light of the evidence thus adduced. It is that State prohibition never has prohibited, nor has it restrained the use of liquor to a degree that a sound basis of evolution may be said to have been made for the operation of national prohibition."

It is also most significant that the latest reports of the United States internal revenue receipts show a tremendous increase with the resuming of normal business conditions in this country.

TOBACCO NEXT ON LIST.

Puritanism and Paternalism, Objects of Prohibition.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that the cultivation and sale of tobacco be prohibited by law, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we, in convention assembled, do hereby call upon Boards of Health and all legislative bodies, both national and state, to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the cultivation and sale of tobacco.—From the resolution of the Annual Convention of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America.

THIS editorial is written for the Tobacco Trade of America in the hope that those who are still sleeping will awaken to the realization of the fact that there is a decided and growing movement to "prohibit" the manufacture and sale of tobacco.

The fact that there are a number of organizations and publications devoted to the idea of Anti-Tobacco is probably not known by most of the men engaged in the tobacco business. The half dozen periodicals and the half dozen societies devoted to this cause will continue to grow just as the Anti-Saloon League has grown.

In the case of those political agitators who are engaged in the various "anti" campaigns, it is not so

much the consideration of the proverb "Where there is a will, there is a way," that prompts them to constant endeavor, but rather the slogan that "Where there is money, there is pay."

Value of Mexican Tactics.

The "Anti" crowd always reminds us of the Mexican generals we read of in the daily press. The resemblance lies in the fact that both depend upon a condition of warfare for their existence and prosperity. Peace means a lack of funds. Neither the Mexican general nor the "anti" leader want a settlement of the question at hand. They thrive on agitation.

The tobacco man may say "there is no danger for us in these weak attempts to turn public sentiment against us." He forgets that the constant display of one side of an argument with the constant absence of the other side means a growing strength in public opinion toward the side ever presented.

The tobacco man also forgets that the same type and same group that would prohibit beer, wine and whisky, are "agin" tobacco. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is the best example of this common enemy.

Puritanism and Paternalism.

A pamphlet at hand gives as the "objects of Prohibition the essence of puritanism and paternalism. Its object is not simply the destruction of the saloon, but to deprive the individual of wine, beer and whiskey, of tobacco, and of other things that relieve the humdrum of life and make living worth while. While fighting for prohibition of the legitimate liquor traffic, these other objects and aims are kept under cover."

Mr Tobacco man have you ever read the "Youth's Instructor," "The Boy Magazine," the "Anti-Cigarette League's Magazine," the "Sunday School Times," "Scientific Temperance Federation" and the "Vindicator"? The columns of these publications are devoted to the destruction of your business.

Let us assume momentarily that a National Prohibition Amendment has been enacted with the result that the legal manufacture of liquor has ceased.

There would be a number of very important results. First of all, a revenue of about \$250,000,000, now derived from the tax and customs duties on liquors, over one-third of the total revenue of the United States, would no longer be paid into the treasury of our National Government. The question would then arise, who will bear this burden and who will supply the needed revenue? Past experiences would indicate that the tobacco business would be the most likely from which to derive this necessary revenue. The result would be that the cost of cigars would be increased and smokers would be compelled to smoke the cheaper brands of tobacco.

Next Step in Prohibition.

After the National Prohibition of liquors had been achieved the workers of the Anti-Saloon League would be without a job. Their Anti-Saloon agitation days would be over, and it would be necessary to seek out some other field which would afford fertile ground for their agitating ability.

Tobacco—according to the utterances and writings of the “antis,” will without doubt be next in line. The destruction of the industry and the confiscation of its property will be the next step.

Here, then, we have at least two big factors which would result adversely upon the tobacco interests, should National Prohibition of liquors ever be accomplished. One, tobacco would be the most likely source from which the deficit in the United States revenue could be made up. The other, tobacco would be the most likely article of common use toward which the agitating organization could turn in order to continue their existence.

The tobacco farmer and farm hand, the cigar maker, and those employers and employees of trades allied to the tobacco industry, cannot afford to wink at the existence of “Prohibition,” nor at the presence of the Anti-Saloon League.

The tobacco men of the United States should think long and deeply upon this question and realize that it is not so much one of defending liquors or defending tobacco, but it is a question of presenting a unified, strong and constant opposition to the prohibition idea—“The Other Side.”

PROHIBITION WOULD COST FROM THREE TO FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

PUT as briefly as possible, the different effects of nation-wide prohibition may be stated as follows:

Abolition of business representing a capitalization estimated at from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Absolute loss of a large proportion of the assets of this industry and tremendous depreciation in value of the remainder.

Closing up of over 2,400 plants manufacturing distilled, malt and vinous liquors, having a capital, by the 1909 census, of \$831,000,000, purchasing raw materials valued at \$169,000,000 annually and turning out a product valued at over \$630,000,000 annually.

Closing up of over 203,000 retail liquor establishments with an investment running up into many millions of dollars.

Bankruptcy for thousands of these manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who will find themselves facing a tremendous loss on property, the value of which is either wiped out or greatly depreciated and a large proportion of whose debtors in the same line of business will be unable to meet bills due.

Switching of thousands of these dealers to other lines of industry, where they will come into competition with their brains and what is left of their capital with manufacturers and merchants already in those fields.

Millions to Railroads.

Loss to railroads of the country of revenue on traffic running up into millions of dollars, netting them a considerable percentage of their income from freight. According to the United States Statistical Abstract for 1913, the total movement of manufactures of the wine, whisky and beer industry in 1912 amounted to over 7,000,000 tons, or 2½ per cent of the total traffic of all manufacturing industries of the country.

Loss of billions of dollars to wholesale grocers, hotel owners, restaurant keepers, druggists, both wholesale and retail, most of whom ordinarily are not classed by the public with the liquor industries.

Loss of billions of dollars in assets and in annual business to barrel and stave manufacturers, lumber men, bottle makers, box makers, grain dealers,

printers, auto truck manufacturers and other collateral lines of business.

Many Trades Affected.

Loss of millions of dollars annually to insurance men in premiums. Loss of millions to building constructors, etc. It is estimated now that millions of dollars of improvements by distillers, brewers, wholesale and retail dealers are being held in abeyance as the result of the uncertainty about the future of their business, this failure to invest capital in hand being one of the factors in the slow recovery from the general business depression.

Loss of customers for hundreds of millions annually now received for corn, barley, hops, rice, wheat, grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, molasses and other farm products now utilized by distillers, brewers and wine makers.

200,000 Directly Employed.

Loss of jobs by some 15,000 salaried employees, some 15,000 traveling salesmen, some 65,000 wage earners in manufacturing and wholesale liquor establishments, and loss of places by 101,234 bartenders, a grand total of nearly 200,000 employees, making a living upon a conservative estimate for 1,000,000 of the 100,000,000 people of the country. All of these figures, with the exception of the estimate as to traveling salesmen, are from the United States Census of Manufactures for 1909. The salary and wages of the employees of the liquor manufacturing plants alone in 1909 is given by the census as over \$73,000,000 a year.

Millions to Farmers.

Loss in addition to this to farm laborers, amount of which is problematical. According to the census for 1909, farm laborers' wages averaged 11.88 per cent of total value of crops produced. Applying this ratio to \$113,513,971 worth of farm products used by breweries and distilleries in 1913, the total payment for farm labor of products used in these industries was over \$13,000,000, a sum sufficient for the employment of nearly 75,000 persons for six months, at an average wage of \$30 a month.

\$250,000,000 Internal Revenue.

Loss of \$230,000,000 annually in internal revenue and over \$18,000,000 in custom revenue, a grand total of nearly \$250,000,000, over one-third of the total annual income from all sources.

Necessity of raising this vast sum by taxation in other directions. The difficulty of this will be apparent to all who recall the stress attendant upon the imposition a short time back of a \$100,000,000 war tax.

Necessity for a vast army of United States officials to enforce the nation-wide prohibition law in every state and every local community within the country's bounds. This will also entail the necessity of raising a great sum by taxation in addition to that raised to replace the internal revenue and customs revenue lost by abolishing the liquor industry.

Loss to states of many millions; to counties of other millions, and to incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over, of \$51,955,001, a grand total running up into the hundreds of millions every year in liquor license and tax receipts.

LITERARY DIGEST DISCUSSES NEW DANGERS OF RUSSIAN PROHIBITION.

ACCORDING to the articles now appearing in Russian newspapers, as quoted by the Literary Digest, Russia is now facing many difficulties in connection with the recent prohibition propaganda established purely as a war measure.

According to the Literary Digest, the wave of temperance which swept Russia at the beginning of the war, after the Czar's ukase forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors, is rapidly receding.

This same Journal says that the Russian newspapers are authority for the statement that the people are rapidly becoming addicted to poisonous substitutes for the prohibited vodka and that the secret manufacture and sale of these substitutes are assuming considerable proportions throughout the Empire and that the cases of poisoning caused by these drinks are a daily occurrence.

Continuing, the Digest states that writing in the Russki Vrach (Petrograd) Dr. Novoselski gives in-

teresting figures showing the growth of mortality due to alcoholism in Petrograd. According to his official data, there were 26 cases of death from delirium tremens in the period from August 17th to September 13, 1914; 33 cases from September 14 to October 11; 34 from October 12 to November 8; 43 from November 9 to December 6; 53 from December 7 to January 3, 1915; 58 from January 4 to January 31, and 66 from February 1 to February 28.

Increased Mortality With Prohibition.

Commenting upon these figures Dr. Novoselski writes:

"Before prohibition the mortality figures varied and changed without definite regularity; after prohibition they show a regular and constant increase. The prohibition measures were becoming stricter and stricter; at first the sale of vodka was forbidden everywhere but at the first-class restaurants; then the prohibition was extended also to those restaurants, but with the permission to sell beer and wine; and lastly there followed a general and complete inhibition of the free traffic in any and all alcoholic drinks in general. And the mortality from alcoholism increased as those measures progressed.

"The constant rise of the mortality figures, which bears testimony to the growing number of consumers of different substitutes for vodka, shows that these are used not only by confirmed drunkards, but generally by those classes who before the prohibition law used to drink moderately. . . . From the report of the Obukhow Hospital at Petrograd, it can be seen that among the victims of alcoholism who entered the hospital were persons of all ages (many twenty to thirty years of age) and all occupations."

Prohibition Proves Unpopular.

In Russia's western province, according to "R. G." in the Ryetch, prohibition does not seem to be very popular. He says:

"The sun of sobriety has set before it reached the zenith. The first two months drunkenness was really not noticeable. In the villages the fact that the law came into force at the busy season contributed largely toward abstinence from drink. In the cities isolated cases of the use of poisonous imitations of alcoholic beverages ended so deplorably that there was a fair prospect of getting rid of incurable drunkards. But here the field-work came to an end, the organism had partly adapted itself to the harmful imitations, partly adapted them to itself, and life entered upon its normal course. The village folk had hardly had time to wear out the boots in which they marched after the coffin of 'the monopoly' when tens of thousands of illicit liquor distilleries, factories of all kinds of strong drinks, came into existence. It must be said that the fight against the producers of such drinks is being waged energetically. Since the issuance of the circular offering a reward for the discovery of secret traffic in liquor the excise officials and rural authorities have vigorously prosecuted the task. According to official data, for the latter part of 1914 there were discovered in Vilna government alone 58 illicit liquor distilleries, while for the preceding year there had been discovered 14 such places. But in the place of those suppressed new ones spring into existence, and, besides, the manufacture of alcoholic beverages is being practiced in private dwellings. . . .

Negative Results Follow Prohibition.

"It is now ten months . . . since the sale of liquor was discontinued. . . . After such a considerable time the stoppage of the traffic in liquor takes on a permanent character, and a return to the former order becomes less and less possible. However, it would be naive and ruinous to regard the work of reform as completed. On the contrary, this task is now all ahead, there is much of it, and the work is urgent. The stoppage of the sale of liquor has undoubtedly made a revolution in the psychology of the masses. Vodka played a great part

in our peasant life, and its disappearance creates a greater or less vacancy which in some way or other must be filled. . . . It is therefore, not surprising that the further it is from the beginning of the war the more often there appear reports about secret liquor distilleries, the spread of various imitations, dangerous not only for health, but for life itself. There also come reports that the village folk are becoming addicted to gambling, and that a passion for it is seizing the whole mass of peasantry. In short, everything points to the fact that the sobering of the people cannot be accomplished by the simple discontinuance of the traffic in liquor. It is necessary to employ their leisure in some interesting and instructive manner, otherwise the reform, so grandiose and full of beautiful possibilities, will yield negative results."

Liquor of Poisonous Imitations.

The Novoye Vremya (Petrograd), which also is a strong supporter of prohibition, remarks:

"It must be admitted that the great historical act by which the traffic in liquor was forbidden found the country far from prepared to replace the drunken haze by sober pastime. The door of the wine-shops in which the people got a strong narcotic means of self-diversion from the eternally miserable conditions of their life closed, but only now has the question occurred, how to fill the spare time thus gained.* * * * Now the surest means of keeping the people from drunken orgies is the war and the overwhelming interest manifested toward it even in the most obscure corners of Russia. But the war will end, and at that happy moment when the Allies will find it possible to conclude peace, the acute question will arise: Will the people wish to express their joy in a sober manner, or will they drown it in the poisonous imitations of the government liquor? That is to Russia a question of supreme importance. Just a bare prohibition of vodka after the war would be only an injunction which could be circumvented. It is necessary to divert the population from vodka, to cultivate a taste for a different employment of their leisure."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE "INQUISITION."

The extremes to which "Prohibition" will presently run if the sanity of the people at large does not put an immediate curb upon it is shown in a letter received by the New York Evening Sun from "Herman Trent, of the Anti-Saloon League," and dated from 148 Tenaflly Road, Englewood, N. J., in which the following startling declaration occurred:

"Speaking now in my personal capacity, and not as a member of the Anti-Saloon League, I will say that I regard the anti-liquor crusade as merely the beginning of a much larger movement—a movement that will have as its watch-word 'Efficiency by Government.' If I had my way I would not only close up the saloons and the race tracks. I would close all tobacco shops, confectionery stores, delicatessen shops and other places where gastronomic deviltries are purveyed—all low theaters and bathing beaches. I would forbid the selling of gambling devices, such as playing cards, dice, checkers and chess sets; I would forbid the holding of socialistic, anarchistic - and atheistic meetings; I would abolish dancing; I would abolish the sale of coffee and tea, and I would forbid the making or sale of pastry, pie, cake and such like trash."

The New York Evening Sun comments as follows upon the fanaticism of this Anti-Saloon zealot:

Shows Spirit of Inquisition.

"Assuredly the writer of the above is not joking. He is animated with the fervor of the Spanish Inquisition or a Scotch conventicle. He is quite sure of what is right, or rather of what is wrong, regardless of any one else's views and—vengeance is his, not the Lord's. As he cannot whip or burn in the present age, he would have the evil doer rot in jail.

"These cases which we cite, the action of a State Department and the declaration of faith of an anti-saloon zealot, seem to us to be highly instructive. They are characteristic of the prohibition spirit, the will to rule the private lives of men and women with the iron hand, strictly for their own good, of course, but without the

slightest regard to individual conscience or individual will. The prohibitive tyranny grows and becomes bolder with use, and each shackle that it imposes on the community is an encouragement and an incentive to devise another. There is no end to it. Mr. Trent takes pains to say that he speaks for himself and not for his League. We think it likely that few of his associates would be as sweeping as he, but all of his fads have their supporters; some of them are no doubt favored by one group and others by another."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S NATIONAL LOBBY

Discussing the organization of the Anti-Saloon League, L. Ames Brown, in the *North American Review*, has the following to say of the lobby at Washington, a branch of which may be found in all of the states:

THE prohibition forces today are organized with a degree of efficiency attained by few moments in the history of the republic. Their efficiency of organization prevents us effectually from drawing a parallel between the Dow movement and the Hobson movement, says the *North American Review*.

The power of that portion of public opinion which now supports the demand for national prohibition is exerted upon Congress and state political bodies and in elections through the Anti-Saloon League of America. The league organizes and manages every important prohibition fight made in the country, and maintains at Washington one of the most powerful lobbies ever seen at the national capital. It is known as the national legislative headquarters of the league, and it is in charge of Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, national legislative superintendent.

"Clearly a Lobby."

It is a lobby clearly within the sense of the term accepted in modern American politics. Its representatives, backed by an organized influence of public opinion, are enabled to dictate the attitude of a considerable number of Congressmen on a pending question, with the result that Congressmen, of-

tentimes are driven to vote against their own views and their own consciences in favor of the measures advocated by the lobby. The harmful effect of such a lobbying enterprise upon our system of government does not admit of controversy. It is inimical to the very spirit of our governmental institutions in that it would remove the legislative power from Congress itself, in so far as the matter of prohibition is concerned, and place this power in the hands of the Anti-Saloon League. A lobby always has been condemned by the American people. The very term "lobby" has been anathema in American politics. The Anti-Saloon League has been utterly fearless in its operations, however, and has made no effort to cloak its activities in the corridors of the House of Representatives.

CHICAGO'S AMAZING DIVORCE STATISTICS.

In the official statistics presented by Patrick J. J. McCarthy, marital statistician for Cook County, Illinois, desertion is the chief cause of divorce, with cruelty and infidelity next in order, while habitual drunkenness is placed last among the leading causes for legal separation.

Population of city.....	2,550,000
Marriage licenses issued in 1914.....	33,897
Divorce, separate maintenance and annulment suits.....	5,121
Decrees granted.....	3,614
Ratio of suits filed to marriage licenses issued	1 to 6
Ratio of suits disposed of by decree to marriage licenses issued.....	1 to 9
Ratio of separations to number of inhabitants	1 to 497
Ratio of decrees to number of inhabitants..	1 to 705

COMPLAINANTS.

Women granted decrees.....	2,710
Men granted decrees.....	904

LEADING CAUSES.

	Female compl'ts	Male compl'ts
Desertion	1,045	535
Cruelty	668	30
Infidelity	301	182
Habitual drunkenness.....	24	18

CHILDREN.

Couples without children given decree.....	2,302
Couples with children given decree.....	1,312
Couples with minor children only.....	1,207
Couples with adult children only.....	105

PERIOD OF THE MARITAL RELATION.

(Divorce Only.)

Year	Number of separations	Year	Number of separations
First	695	Sixth	165
Second	356	Seventh	175
Third	295	Eighth	176
Fourth	284	Ninth	125
Fifth	248	Tenth	132

HOME OWNERS.

Couples who owned their homes.....	73
Couples who did not own their homes.....	3,541

COMPARISON 1914-1915 FIGURES.

Decrees for first six months of 1914.....	1,816
Decrees for first six months of 1915.....	2,151

PROHIBITION'S COST.

James W. Bowlen, of Indianapolis, Refutes the Stereotyped Statement of Prohibitionists that the Wages Spent in Saloons Will Be Diverted to Other Channels and States that a Lower Standard of Living Would Result.

JAMES W. Bowlen, of Indianapolis, who took an active part in the dry campaign of Ohio, gave out the following interview regarding the much mooted subject as to whether or not the workingman will be much better off with the abolition of the saloon. In this connection he said:

"A stereotyped statement frequently made by the prohibitionists is to the effect that the workingman will be much better off with the abolition of the saloon, that the 25 or 50 cents spent each week for beer would be converted into other channels, such as shoes, dry goods, etc. This listens fine, but what are the real facts? A frequent illustration used is that the prohibition speaker knows of a man who used to spend his money over the bar, but now, since his emancipation from drink, he is spending it for other things, has more and better clothes, etc. This may be certainly true of the one individual. The prohibitionist is an analogous reasoner, which is the reasoning method of the savage, that what is or can be true of the one is and will be true of all, and bases his arguments along this line. The absolute fallacy of this method of reasoning must be apparent to any thinking person.

Labor, A Recognized Commodity.

"If the workingman saves, he must save from his wages. Self-employment as an independent worker with individually owned tools belong to a past industrial age. Very, very few workingmen today can work for themselves because the development of capital has increased the complexity of the tools of production to a point

where vast sums of capital are now required in pursuits that formerly could be conducted with only a few expensive implements. This development, naturally, has driven the worker from individual employment to the condition where he must sell his power to labor to the owners of capital.

"This has reduced labor to a commodity. Certainly no economist will deny that labor today is just as much a commodity as shoes, hats, etc. The trouble with our prohibition friends is they assume that wages, the price of the commodity of labor power, is as fixed a thing as gravity. If this were true, the contention of the prohibitionist to the effect that the money spent over the bar would be diverted to other channels might be substantiated.

Supply and Demand Real Factors.

"However, he assumes wages to be a fixed thing. This is not true. Wages are most variable, determined by the same economic law that causes other commodities to vary in price.

"This variation is determined by the law of supply and demand based on the cost of production. If demand be exceeded by the supply the price will fall, but not below the cost of production, for this would drive out the production of the commodity. Now, labor being a commodity, its price being determined by the same causes as other commodities, if the supply exceeds the demand the price falls, but cannot fall below the cost of production.

Luxuries Become Necessities.

"Now, what is the cost of the production of labor power. It is not the actual cost of the stern necessities of life, for we all know that all workmen could live on less than on what they do now—plain, coarse food, such as black bread and potatoes, a house with inexpensive furniture, clothing of the simplest and most unornamental kind would be all that would be necessary to keep the workman in good working condition. The luxuries of the theater, cigars

and beer are as unessential in keeping the workman in working condition. While they satisfy the workman and contribute to his mental happiness, they are luxuries.

"The average workman wants these luxuries and has been accustomed to them for so long that they have become a part of his life, i. e., they satisfy a mental craving, not a physical one, and he figures on them in his estimate of the things he must have in order to enjoy life. We find that while he desires more wages, his wages never go above the point of the standard of living that prevails in the country in which he works.

"This standard of living is a sum total of necessities and luxuries that he has been accustomed to, and whenever the standard of living is reduced by the elimination of the luxuries, where the tendency is to more and more reduce the standard of living to the physical necessities, there we find the competition between the workers, for the job forces the wages down to the point where they get only enough to buy that standard of living.

"Now if all working men in this country would lower the standard of living, if they would eliminate the luxuries, if they would drop from their bill of fare, the theaters, the cigars and the glass of beer, or any other luxuries, either by voluntary action as a class and not as one individual here and there, but as a class, or if by legislation the beer or cigars or theaters would become non-existent so that these luxuries would become a thing of the past, competition between them for the job would force their wages down to this new and lower standard of living, a standard that would mean only the stern necessities of life and this interpretation makes clear why so many of the big business interests rally around the Anti-Saloon League Banner."

DRUG STORES AS SALOONS.

MR. F. L. Watkins, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of North Dakota, admits the failure of prohibition, in his petition to the state legis-

lature for a special department of the state government to enforce the prohibition law.

The following is a quotation of the petition:

"Six years ago there were 80 open saloons, with bars and back bars, in the Slope country and hundreds of blind pigs. There were flagrant violations at Valley City, Devils Lake, Minot, Williston and in fact all over the state. There were 300 drug stores doing a large liquor business, some of them selling as much as \$8,000 worth of whiskey a year. There were 30 bawdy houses at Fargo, 5 at Wahpeton, 2 at Williston, a dozen at Minot, 3 at Devils Lake, 3 at Mandan, 1 at Dickinson, 5 at Bismarck and numerous other places. One year ago there were a dozen blind pigs and gambling places at Hankinson, others at Fairmount and Lidgerwood, and all the above have gone on for years and during such continued violations, all the country and city machinery for law enforcement that we now have was in vogue.

"There is no need of this department to get evidence on which to start the actions. This is the hard part, as local people do not want to make the sworn complaint. State's attorneys in 50 counties pay out about \$20,000 per year. They hire outside state detectives at from \$5 to \$8 per day and traveling expenses. . . ."

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT ON TEMPERANCE.

DECLARING himself in favor of temperance, former President Taft, through the columns of the Los Angeles Times, strikes a blow at the intemperance of prohibition.

His remarks on this question are as follows:

"I believe in temperance, and what I want to avoid is that the men who do not believe in temperance and the men who are moderate in their views of everything should not be ground between the top and the nether millstone of the extremes on both sides of that question; that the intolerance, that the tyranny, political and otherwise, of the saloon-keeper, the brewer, distiller influence, the liquor dealers' influence

should not rouse the community to a point of indignation where we should have the extremes of a community roused and insisting on adopting the passage of laws and the attempted enforcement of laws that could not in fact be enforced, and then leave us in a demoralized condition where everybody knows that everybody feels that the laws are not being enforced.

Opposed to Extremes.

"Therefore, I am opposed to either saloon-keeper rule or to the extreme of prohibition.

"Now, let's have a system of local option where in a community they will support the enforcement of law.

"Let us deal with the matter in a common sense way. Let us deal with human nature as it is. Understand what the conditions are and then adopt the laws to ameliorate them. Do not put a lot of laws on our statute books that we know in our hearts we can't enforce—just an attempt to fool the people.

"It is true that it is pretty hard to steer a medium line. It is pretty hard to recognize abuse and attempt to restrain on the one hand and on the other, to use some remedy that is impossible and an extreme, and to attempt to enforce the same."

DRINKING NATIONS LEAD AND HAVE LED THE WORLD.

**History Proves that the Anglo-Saxons, Teutons and
Latins, All Drinking Races, are Virile, Brave,
Intelligent, While Dry Chinese and Turks
Have Retrograded.**

THAT the "wet" races have ever led the world in civilization is the subject of a feature article in the Baltimore Evening Sun. Among other things the writer says:

Why, I wonder, do the opponents of that champion, Prohibition, always base their arguments on the claim that prohibition doesn't prohibit?

The claim is, of course, true, for prohibition under present conditions, is a joke, and worse besides, but in making that fact their leading argument they

beg the question at the start and play into the hands of the Andersons, the Hares, the Bryans and other such "wise guys," and the asses who put up the coin for these.

For if the "Rum Demon" were one-hundredth part the devouring monster that the fanatics claim, a way could be and ought to be found to end forever its career—in fact, would have been found long, long ere this.

If one-tenth of the nonsense and "statistics" talked by the prohibitionists were true, we should all be maniacs, imbeciles, degenerates and weaklings—such of us as might be left.

If One-Tenth Were True?

If one-tenth of the rubbish—so-called expert medical opinion—which is dinned into the ears of children in the public schools by the old maid teachers were really true, the "rum-soaked" Slavs, Teutons, Latins and Anglo-Saxons would necessarily have perished from the earth through physical and mental degeneracy.

If, as is taught, alcohol causes frightful diseases of the body and mind, which are passed on to the children by heredity; if the offspring of drunkards were imbeciles and dipsomaniacs and the like, then the Indo-European races never could have survived thousands of years of alcoholic indulgence. They necessarily would have become teetotalers or must have perished, and today all Europe and America would be inhabited by those prohibitionists par excellence, the engaging Turks, Kurds and Arabs.

Prohibition Dangerous.

I oppose prohibition, not because it is difficult of enforcement, but because it would be dangerous to the progress and welfare of any people to enforce it.

I maintain that, instead of being a curse, alcohol is the handmaiden of intellectual and material progress, and that history abundantly proves it.

I contend that the races that have brought the world up from barbarism to civilization and lead the world today are "rum-soaked," as the prohibitionists are so fond of saying. Not only so, but races are vigorous in body and virile in mind almost

in the ratio that they consume alcohol. Millions of the earth's inhabitants never touch alcohol, such as the great bulk of the Chinese, the East Indians, the Arabs and the Mohammedans of all kinds. Show me such and I will show you a people standing still or sliding backward in the evolution of humanity. All history teaches the same lesson.

Wets and Drys in History.

Wine-drinking Greece and Rome have left their imperishable imprint upon the thought, the art, the literature, the government, of all time as no other nations have ever done.

Later, when Europe had slumped backward into ignorance and superstition, came the wineless hosts of Mohammed and attempted to conquer the degraded, "rum-soaked" Europeans, constantly at war among themselves. Surely if total abstinence ever had a golden opportunity to show its vast superiority over drunkenness, that was the time. Yet the "rummies" of Charles Martel and Charlemagne drove back the water drinkers. When the roystering Spaniards landed in Mexico and Peru they met peoples well along in civilization for that period, but without, if I remember correctly, the alcohol-drinking habit. Which proved the more virile, brave and intelligent? Ask history.

Wet Pilgrims vs. Dry Indians.

When the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock its pious travelers carrying their bottle of booze ashore with their household effects, ran afoul of a husky, warlike red race of teetotalers. How long did the water-drinkers keep their land from the Pilgrims, whose descendants were the guys who put "make" in Jamaica rum, and who at last accounts were still able to match muscles or wits with any total abstainers whatever, at a ratio of about five to one?

The old South before the Civil War produced statesmen, thinkers, soldiers, men of learning and women of culture, courage and refinement. Physically and mentally the Southerners were unexcelled, whereas they should have been idiots and weaklings, according to the affecting philosophy taught in our

public schools through the brow-beating of our pious prohibitionists, for was not a decanter on every sideboard, a "still" on nearly every farm, everybody drinking as a matter of course, and nearly everybody descended from the "souses" of Great Britain?

Empire Builders Wet.

Whence came the bold and gallant rovers that built the British Empire; that found America and made it their own; that have girdled the earth and taken what they desired; that fought their way to the Poles?

Whence came the men who have led the world in science, in art, in government, in learning, for a thousand years—who tame the lightning and make it their servant, who talk across vast oceans, who fly like birds and travel under the sea?

Do these workers of wonders come from the water-drinkers of the world? I trow not. Almost, if not quite, without exception they spring from nations "rum-soaked" for centuries.

Consider, if you please, the Germans—huge eaters and drinkers! Has anybody noticed any lack of physical or mental vigor after their age-old debauch as a race? I trow not.

"Virile Races Need Alcohol."

Now, there must be a reason for all this. It could not be merely coincidental that all the arguments of the prohibitionists are made absurd and ridiculous by the facts of history.

I am far from saying that alcohol would make every race progressive. On the contrary, it probably hastens the extinction of a people incapable of development and progress—e. g., the American Indian and the Kongo savage. But the virile races need alcohol, and, needing it, they use it. If it were bad for them, these conquerors of the world and of the secrets of nature, the peoples who lead the world now and have led it in the past in progress, civilization and Christianity, would either have discarded it long ago or it would have made them serfs and weaklings and degenerates instead of masters and dealers.

PROHIBITION BOOZE.

"But When You Take Your Drink, Get Out; for
You Can't Die in Here."

Says Luke McLuke, in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

The state was dry, and so was I,
But as I walked around
Some old blind tigers I could spy,
Where whisky could be found.

I entered one and asked for booze,
The keeper said to me;
"Just look around and you can choose
Your brand from what you see."

I looked around, and there I found
Train oil and japalac,
Carbolic acid, liquid glue,
Wood alcohol, shellac,
Strong turpentine and lizard stew,
All for two bits a crack.

The keeper said: "This stuff is stout,
Although it may taste queer,
But when you take your drink, get out,
For you can't die in here."

Information Bureau

THE Publicity Department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America conducts an Information Bureau for the purpose of supplying facts, statistics and arguments against Prohibition in whatever way Prohibition may appear.

All questions which may arise in YOUR mind in regard to the Pros and Cons of Prohibition can be answered if you will drop a line to the above department.

Specialists are employed to take care of these requests for information.

Authors and debaters who have in mind proposed discussions on the Pros and Cons of the "Liquor Question" are urged to make use of the special library on this subject available at the offices of the above organization.

Literature dealing with all phases of Prohibition can be secured free of charge upon application. Requests for special information will be given prompt attention.

Address all communications to "PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT," No. 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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